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RAYMOND POINCARE TO THROW LIGHT ON FINANCIAL SCHEME

London Conversations Will De-
termine Possibility of Allied
Accord at Brussels Conference

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The meeting of the ministers of the four allied governments to discuss the preliminary of the proposed Brussels conference on the reparations problem will be held in London next week instead of in Paris as previously proposed. I am officially informed that the French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, learning that Mr. Bonar Law could leave London before Dec. 15, and uneasy lest the Brussels Conference should be postponed beyond that date, has himself offered to meet the British Prime Minister in London. It is expected that Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, and Colonel Theunis, Belgian representative, will be asked to join them in these conversations, which are regarded as an essential preliminary to the meeting in the Belgian capital.

In the meantime the Quai d'Orsay is actively engaged in an effort to remove the unfavorable impression created by indirect and, it is asserted, ill-informed disclosures of consultations of the French ministers and their advisers at the Elysée. It is insisted emphatically that no decisions of any kind have been taken. It is pointed out that only the council of ministers is competent to frame French policy and to make decisions. The gathering at the Elysée had no such authority. Its function was limited to the examination of measures which, in given circumstances, it may be advisable to recommend and which it would be wise carefully to study in advance.

M. Poincaré's Plan

M. Poincaré has been urged in France, and invited in England, to produce a complete and comprehensive plan for the settlement of the reparations problem. He went to London with such a scheme in his pocket last summer, when the Elysée note thwarted his purpose. It is understood that this scheme has now been elaborated and brought up to date. It may be comprehensive, such a scheme must take into account all the possibilities and to provide alternatives to deal with them, and the careful study of the methods of giving effect to these alternatives was the sole concern of the Elysée conference. The precise form of the pledges and guarantees which France is prepared to make to accompany an extended moratorium to Germany, which include specific liens on the mines and forests, necessarily came under examination. That will be the first subject of discussion in London.

As the German payments will again be due on Jan. 1, it is urgent. Then will follow the discussion of the possibility of fixing at Brussels the total of the German debt, and of examining at the same time the problem of inter-allied debts. Finally will come the thorny question of sanctions, which it may eventually be considered advisable to take in the event of the default of Germany. On all these points M. Poincaré will be in the position to put forward proposals, but it is again insisted that they are proposals and not decisions. The conversations in London will at least determine whether an inter-allied accord upon the success of the Brussels conference depends is possible.

Separate Action Possibility

If there is a disagreement between the Allies, which it is devoutly hoped will not arise, the French Government will be driven to consider the possibility of separate action. Such a step would be taken reluctantly. France wants to be paid, but she would prefer to be paid through the raising of an international loan to Germany under proper guarantees. The alternative suggested is that France should pay herself by taking over the administration of the left bank of the Rhine. The advocates of this drastic action ingeniously argue that it would tend to benefit German workmen and to reduce British unemployment. The postulate is thus stated: Owing to the depreciation of the mark, the miners are paid negligible wages and German industrialists obtain coal at an extremely low price. The miners suffer and other workers suffer with them. British miners' wages are consequently reduced to enable British coal to compete with the cheap German coal.

Moreover as Germany cannot purchase imports, British industry suffers. The only people who gain by this system are the wealthy German industrialists, who export and convert their profits into foreign securities. They alone would suffer by French control. It would then be seen it is argued how the economic conditions of Germany could be improved by compelling the privileged private industrialists and financiers to give way before the general interests of the country.

Dates of Conversations

Dec. 9 and 10 have been definitely fixed for the London conversations of allied ministers on reparations. French opinion is again optimistic and sees in the British Prime Minister's sacrifice of his week-end, an evidence of a sincere desire to reach an accord on the main questions before going to Brussels. The insolubility of the questions of reparations and inter-allied debts and the interdependence of the question of reparations with the restoration of the economic situation of Europe is again insisted upon here. It is complained that the need

Majestic Hailed as Fastest Liner

Mauretania's Record Broken by
World's Biggest Steamship

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Majestic, world's largest steamship, also became the world's fastest liner today, according to the White Star Line, when she completed her trip to Cherbourg breakwater in 5 days 6 hours 13 minutes, breaking the former record held by the Mauretania of 5 days 8 hours 10 minutes.

The Majestic was recently cleaned in dry dock at Boston and equipped with new propellers. She left Ambrose Light Nov. 25 at 12:57 p. m., and keeping an average speed of 24.59 knots an hour arrived at Cherbourg at 12:10 this morning.

ALLIES SIDETRACK THORNY PROBLEMS AT PEACE MEETING

Lausanne Conference Shows no
Definite Agreement Reached
—Desire to Avoid Breach

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 1.—Irrespective of minor developments occurring almost from hour to hour the situation of the Lausanne conference forces us to consider what progress has been made toward a solution of the diverse problems which confront it and what are the prospects of a settlement. In attempting to answer these queries we shall, of course, be justified in concentrating upon political issues. These represent the cardinal points of peace compared with which the financial questions arising from repatriation of the Ottoman debt and the rival claims for indemnities are subsidiary issues which can well be left to technical commissions.

The atmosphere of manufactured optimism which pervaded the conference at the outset was never entirely justified and contact with realities has served to convince most on-lookers that the establishment of peace, even by the introduction of old diplomatic methods, is confronted by obstacles which may prove insurmountable. Indeed, far from concealing difficulties behind the millstones of allied solidarity and Turkish good will, the conference is engaged in searching the whole gamut of its differences for some issue, however small, upon which an agreement can be reached.

Easiest Question Tackled

The fact is that after ten days' discussion there is no single point upon which a definite agreement has been reached between the Allies and Turkey. The easiest as well as the most pressing question was tackled when Turkey's European frontier was taken up. But while the Allies and the Balkan states are here agreed the Turks still insist upon a military bridgehead at Adrianople and a plebiscite in western Thrace. Actually, therefore, the position remains where it was before the conference opened. Having passed judgment, so to speak, the Allies hesitate to execute it. They noted Turkey's reservations and decided to leave the matter in abeyance while they passed on to the next item on the agenda.

Only slight reference to the next subject of discussion is necessary. Most of the interest in the Aegean islands question evaporated when Benito Mussolini succeeded in removing the Dodecanese from the purview of the conference. On their part the Turks wisely refrained from demanding sovereignty over any others save the islands situated within the zone of the Dardanelles. For those lying in the south they requested a special régime and complete demilitarization. What happens? The conference suggests somewhat less demilitarization. The Turks press their original claim and the discussion peters out. As far as Imbros, Tenedos and Samothrace, to which the question of Lemnos is now added, are concerned, consideration of their fate has quite logically been avoided by linking it up with that of the Dardanelles.

Turks' Asiatic Frontiers

The battalions of peace having thus merely invested two fortresses they proceed to attack Turkey's Asiatic frontiers. The treaties of Moscow and Kars had already settled the boundaries with the Caucasus, while that of Angora had drawn an agreed frontier with Syria, leaving only the Turko-Mesopotamian difference to be considered. Thanks to the assurance that it would receive a share of the Mosul oil, France was prepared to lend Great Britain diplomatic support, which apparently means that it would refrain from supporting Turkey. In any case this resolves itself into a purely Anglo-Turkish dispute.

Now it is Lord Curzon's desire to avoid a serious deadlock in the open conference, and consequently all cardinal questions are being discussed privately before they reach the con-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Irish Bill Through Committee Stage

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Irish Constitution Bill passed unanimously today through the committee stage in the House of Lords. It will not, however, receive its third and final reading until Monday.

LABOR CONFLICT STALLS HARD COAL IN MINE DISTRICT

Shop Crafts' War Keeps Loco-
motives Out of Condition
to Pull Trains

The following article is the fifth of a series revealing conditions in the coal industry in the United States. The pressing importance of the situation is illustrated by the appointment by President Harding of the Fact-Finding Commission now functioning. A special investigator for The Christian Science Monitor has collected the facts presented.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 1 (Special).—At the very heart of the anthracite area, where the great railroad systems that carry the fuel east and west over the Nations have their yards, a struggle is going on which even now lowers mine efficiency, keeps miners on part time, prevents far distant householders from replenishing their bins and crams trackage in Scranton valleys from end to end with delayed hard coal.

In one yard just outside this city today there are 13 or 14 railroad tracks abreast of "gondolas" and box cars filled with stalled anthracite. In this particular half-mile of coal there is not only the "steam size," too small for domestic use, which Conrad E. Spens, Fuel Administrator, has declared was mainly represented in the tie-up, but every domestic coal size, from pea, stove, and egg to "run of mine."

Whole Region Canvassed

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has just completed a thorough investigation of all the region round Scranton. From Mayfield, Dickson City, Glynn (where town officials grew tired of watching delayed coal, while their themselves could obtain none, and so descended and seized a car), Jermyn, Archbald, and Carbondale, to Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, the investigation was made. Former dispatches have told the conditions in this area a month ago. The present journey showed that the causes for delay in the center of the anthracite area are still at work.

The region is tied up with a bitter rail strike (or lockout, whichever one prefers to call it) which, despite efforts of the railroads to minimize and the reticence in official circles, is undoubtedly hindering hard coal output.

Since last July when the shop craftsmen struck, this region has been particularly affected. The rail unions are strong here and there have been few desertions. Since the strikers are the men who repair railroad cars and engines, their absence, although hardly felt at first, is now of grave concern. When 132 railroads delayed the strike some months ago and took the men back, and when the remaining unionists put their case in the hands of President Harding at his request, the men took it for granted peace was on the way and forgot all about the strike.

Determined on Long Fight

But the strike is going on. Strikebreakers are now beset in all sorts of roundhouse garbisons in this coal area, expensive bonuses from the railroads are paid to retain the services of East Side New Yorkers who are taking the machinists' places, and in some cases parlor cars have been put at their service for their sleeping quarters.

Each party to the dispute has settled down to a long, weary, extravagant effort to wear the other fellow out. Meanwhile the public's coal stays on the siding.

"It is rarely delayed longer than a week now," a loyal supporter of the railroads said. "The strike has been delayed in the November crisis, nor how long it is likely to be delayed if the strike continues into the winter."

From the public's standpoint, the whole struggle is sheer waste, and waste coming at a time of critical need for coal. The union, which has lost much of its arrogance in recent months, has given its cause to the President; the original issues no longer keep the parties apart—and yet there is no settlement. Secret efforts are now afoot on the public's

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President Harding Candidate in 1924, Says Mr. Hoover

Secretary of Commerce Asserts
Public Then Will Be Highly
Appreciative of Policies

PALO ALTO, Cal., Dec. 1.—The Republican presidential candidate in 1924 "obviously will be Warren G. Harding," Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said in an interview at his home here today.

"Moreover by that time (1924)," Mr. Hoover said, "the public will be highly appreciative of the sanity and progressive character of the policies that will have brought this country through the reconstruction period."

SENATOR PLEDGES FULL PROTECTION TO PUEBLO LANDS

Mr. Jones of New Mexico Says
Congress Will Block Bill
Threatening Confiscation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—From Andrius A. Jones (D.), Senator from New Mexico, came definite assurances today that Congress would give full legal protection to the Pueblo Indian tribe of his State, whose homes and lands are threatened by practical confiscation under the terms of the so-called Bursum bill.

When the Senate Public Lands Committee takes up the measure again for revision, Mr. Jones said, bills would be filed and the Indians and white settlers or "squatters" would be given an impartial hearing. As chairman of the committee, Reed Smoot (R.) Senator from Utah, is ready to institute an investigation of the land case so as to make it possible to recommend new legislation under which the rights of the Indian wards of the Government would be safeguarded.

Legislation undoubtedly is needed to take care of the situation that has arisen in New Mexico over the Pueblo lands," Senator Jones stated, "and I intend to see that the Indians are given full justice. A number of amendments are needed, including one to establish a tribunal before which land cases in dispute can be heard."

Senator Jones declared that the claims of many of the white settlers date back many years, title having been given by Spain and Mexico, and that some of these claims are entirely just and recognized as such by the Indians themselves. The whole question is so involved, he said, that legislation is essential.

Took Justice for Granted

The new Mexican Senator admitted that he had not gone thoroughly into the details of the bill, having taken for granted that it did justice to the Indians since it was agreed upon by the Indian Commissioner, the Secretary of the Interior and attorneys for both the Indians and white settlers. Since the danger to the Indians was pointed out by William E. Borah (R.) Senator from Idaho, he declared he believed the whole piece of legislation should be gone over and revised very carefully. He agreed with Senator Borah that it would establish a bad precedent for Congress to grant titles by legislation as the bill admittedly does.

Senator Jones said that the land holdings of the Pueblo tribe consist chiefly of small farms and stock ranches. To deprive them of this land, he declared, would literally force them upon the Government for self-support. Public opinion in New Mexico is demanding that the rights of the Indians who have lived on these lands for hundreds of years, be protected against "squatters" who recently took possession of unused portions in anticipation of action by Congress on the Bursum bill.

Senatorial courtesy has delayed action on the Bursum bill until the return of the Senator, whose name it bears, from New Mexico. He is expected to arrive on Dec. 5. Albert D. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, who wrote to Senator Smoot that he had

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James Couzens
Detroit Mayor. Appointed by Governor Groesbeck to Fill Term of
Truman H. Newberry in United States Senate

NEW MICHIGAN SENATOR PINS FAITH ON CONSCIENCE AS GUIDE

Mr. Couzens Says He Accepts Office Without Obligation
to Any Man or Political Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—James Couzens' conscience will be his sufficient guide during his tenure of office in the United States Senate.

The successor of Truman H. Newberry made this point clear in the course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Officially notified of his appointment by Gov. Alexander J. Groesbeck of Michigan, he was not inclined to discuss national or international affairs, preferring to wait, he said, until he had had time to consider them. On the question of what may be expected to govern his actions in the Senate, however, the Mayor of Detroit hesitated not at all.

Without Strings Attached

"You may say for me," he said quickly, "that my conscience will be my guide when I am in the Senate. I will follow my conscience there, as now. I am no man's man, and I am no group's man."

This, he added, meant that he was not going to the Senate as the representative of any group or bloc. There undoubtedly is much good in some of the doctrines espoused by the various groups now before the public, he said, but he would require time to study them, before committing himself to any of their ideas.

One gathering, in talking with him, that Michigan's new Senator will bring to bear to his task the mental equipment of the successful executive ac-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

LINCOLN'S MEMORY HONORED BY 'TIGER'

M. Clemenceau Quotes Gettys-
burg Address on Visit to
Springfield, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Georges Clemenceau, former Premier of France, who is touring the United States to bring closer Franco-American relations, is spending today in seclusion at the home of Joseph Pulitzer Jr., publisher of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, in St. Louis County, after arriving this morning from Litchfield, Ill., where his private car was switched to a sidetrack last night while en route from Springfield, Ill., to St. Louis.

At Springfield yesterday Mr. Clemenceau placed a wreath on Abraham Lincoln's tomb, and spoke a five-minute eulogy.

Quoting from Lincoln's Gettysburg address, he declared that he hoped, in the words of Lincoln, to be consecrated, that his efforts might be devoted to the service of mankind. He said:

I come in souvenir of the valiant men who fell on the fields of France in the same cause for which he fell, that we are going to try to go in the path of freedom he opened.

Here I am, a private citizen. No more than any other who has tried to do his duty, hoping to be not like Lincoln, but to be so near like him as I can.

Let us say no more. Here before one of the greatest men that ever lived, all my heart goes out to America and the great men she produced.

Before he spoke the Tiger entered the marble hall beneath the tall, plain Lincoln shaft, and laid a wreath on the sarcophagus.

He said no word; stood motionless for a moment; laid the wreath and walked silently out. At the end of his speech, Mr. Clemenceau was asked by Lawrence Y. Sherman, master of ceremonies, to dedicate another wreath as his tribute to a soldier of the Ral-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

LIBERALS ADOPT PROGRAM TO CURB SPECIAL PRIVILEGE

Purpose of New Bloc Declared
to Be Legislative Rather
Than Political

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Agreement was reached on a program of progressive legislation at a meeting of senators and senators-elect, representatives and representatives-elect called by Robert M. La Follette (R.) from Wisconsin, this morning.

All wings of the progressive element in Congress were represented in the gathering, both in the Republican and Democratic delegations. It proved to be a love feast into which politics was not allowed to enter. Thirteen senators and senators-elect attended, and 21 representatives also came to the meeting. The only outsider was Gov. John J. Blaine of Wisconsin.

Mr. Borah Takes Frank Position

William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, went into the meeting apparently with misgivings, for he promptly announced his position, which was as follows:

"If this meeting is come together to discuss legislation and a progressive legislative program for the present and the next Congress, I am heartily with you. If, however, you are here to discuss politics, or to further the political candidates of any individuals, I will have nothing to do with it."

George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, who was elected chairman of the meeting, informed Mr. Borah that it was the unanimous opinion of those present that the progressive bloc was being formed for the sole purpose of promoting legislation and that politics would not enter into the discussion. Mr. Borah then remained until after the resolution was passed.

It is proposed to form the progressive bloc much on the same lines as the farm bloc has been functioning since the present Congress convened. The various economic subjects which have been made a part of the legislative program of the bloc will be parceled out to special committees for study and to draft bills. The subjects which it was agreed to take up in this manner are:

Agriculture, labor, railroads, shipping, natural resources, credits, taxation, and amendments to the Constitution providing for abolishment of the electoral college and primaries for the nomination of all federal offices, including the President.

Text of Resolution

The resolution adopted unanimously reads in part as follows:

Resolved, That the progressive-minded senators and representatives of all parties agree to meet from time to time to co-operate wholeheartedly in order to accomplish the fundamental purpose upon which we are all united; namely, to drive special privilege out of control of the Government and restore it to the people, and to this end will oppose special interest legislation.

The resolution recites that the progressive bloc will establish special committees in order to prepare scientifically to meet the critical situation and that these committees shall consult men of affairs and experts in drafting bills. All bills will be acted on by the whole bloc before they are introduced.

Bowing to the desires of one wing of the progressive bloc led by Senators Borah and Norris, the conference went on record in favor of entering upon a nation-wide campaign in the various states for direct primaries and for effective state and federal corrupt practices acts. The resolution states that the purpose of this campaign is to restore and perpetuate the control of the people over the Government.

The following senators were present: Charles L. McNary (R.), Oregon; Morris Sheppard (D.), Texas; R. L.

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LIBERALS ADOPT
PROGRAM TO CURB
SPECIAL PRIVILEGE

(Continued from Page 1)

Cwen (D.), Oklahoma; G. W. Norris (R.), Nebraska; Hendrick Shipstead (R.), Minnesota; Lynn Frazier (R.), North Dakota; Edwin P. Ladd (R.), North Dakota; Arthur Capper (R.), Kansas; Robert M. La Follette (R.), Wisconsin; Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Iowa; Burton Wheeler (D.), Montana; W. E. Borah (R.), Idaho.

The 25 Representatives present were: William J. Burke (D.), Mississippi; Ross A. Collins (D.), Mississippi; George Huddleston (D.), Alabama; T. Logan (D.), South Carolina; James A. Mead (D.), New York; James A. Frear (R.), Wisconsin; H. S. Ward (D.), New York; J. L. Beck (R.), Wisconsin; Florian Lampert (R.), Minnesota; Edward Voight (R.), Wisconsin; John M. Nelson (R.), Wisconsin; John McSwain (D.), South Carolina; James H. Sinclair (R.), North Dakota; Henry A. Cooper (R.), Wisconsin; E. J. King (R.), Illinois; Winifred Huck (R.), Texas; Governor Blaine of Wisconsin; George J. Schneider (R.), Wisconsin; J. J. Casey (D.), Pennsylvania.

The meeting adjourned to report to a progressive conference of delegates from all over the country which will meet here tomorrow, at which everyone will be given an opportunity to discuss the program adopted today. The two-day session will close with a banquet tomorrow evening for the newly elected members of Congress at which Samuel Untermyer of New York will be the principal speaker.

CHILDREN'S AUTHOR TO READ
Thornton W. Burgess, author of animal stories for children, will read "Buster Bear's Disobedient Twins" and other of his unpublished stories, at his lecture in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Saturday at 10:30 a. m., before an audience of boys and girls. He will also show for the first time in Boston motion pictures of Jerry Muskrat, Paddy the Beaver, Old Mr. Toad, and many of the other little people of the Green Forest and the Green Meadow. The South-End Music School will receive the proceeds of the lecture.

CONSERVATORY HEAD ELECTED
George W. Brown, vice-president of the United Shoe Machinery Company, has been elected president of the board of trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music, which office he will occupy until 1923. Other officers newly elected include: Charles G. Bancroft, James D. Colt, and John R. Macomber, to the board of trustees, and Louis A. Coolidge, vice-president, and James E. Bagley, has been elected a trustee for one year to represent the alumni association. The other officers have been re-elected. Trustees having been appointed for four years.

EVENTS TONIGHT
Lowell Institute: Free lecture, "Journeys and Explorations in Tropical South America," Dr. Hamilton A. Rice, A. M., 431 Boylston Street, 8.
Horticultural Hall: Rummage sale for Medical Liberty League, 10 to 10:30 p. m.
Mechanics Hall: Atlantic City Boardwalk and exhibition, until 10.
Harvard University: Lecture, "The Rich Art of the Wood Engraver," Frank Weitenkamp, 7:30 p. m.
University Extension Courses: "Cost Accounting," Sever Hall, Harvard, 7:30 p. m.
Russian Opera: Boston Public Library, 8:30.
Normal Art School: Initial lecture in course in oral English, Exeter and Newbury streets, 7.
Symphony Hall—Newman Travel Talk, "Conquest to Victoria Nyanza," 8:15; to be repeated Saturday at 2:15.
Harvard Club of Boston: Lecture, Prof. Andre Morize, 8:30.
Worshipful Masters' Association of Massachusetts: Dinner, Hotel Vendome, 6:30.
Past Masters' Association of Fourth Masonic District: Dinner, Young's Hotel, 6:30.
Boston Ethical Society: Lecture on "Vicarious Bravery" by new book, "International Relations," by Elfred W. Martin of New York, 3 Joy Street, 8.
Boy Scouts: Western Division rally, First Corps Cadets Armory, 8.
Phillips Brooks House: Association: Lecture on Chinese problems by Bishop Logan H. Root of Hankow, China, Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, 7:30.
Theaters
Boston Opera House: Cello Sorel in "Le Demi-Monde," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.
Maestri—Vaudeville, 8.
Park—"When Knighthood Was in Flower" (Film), 8:15.
Edwin—"Down to the Sea in Ships" (Film), 8:15.
El James—"Shavings," 8:15.
Tremont—"Captain Applejack," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Bat," 8:15.
Music
Fine Arts—"The Beggar's Opera," 8:15.
Jordan Hall—Recital by Joseph Lautner, tenor, 8:15.
Radio
WGI (Medford Hills)—8:30, "The New Books," by John Clair Minot; concert, Miss Armella Ippolito, violinist; Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist.
WNAC (Boston)—8:30, Concorda Male Quartet, W. H. Smith, first tenor; V. W. Monroe, second tenor; G. R. Young, baritone; N. M. Miller, bass.
KDKA (Pittsburgh)—7, "World Trade Conditions" by Trade and Industrial Bureau of Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; 7:30, bedtime story; 8, "Literary Moments," by Miss Marjory Stewart; 8:30, concert, Greater Valley Four of Wilmerding, Pa.
KYW (Chicago)—8, orchestral and vocal concert.
WJZ (Newark)—8:35, story, "Live Steam," from Youth's Companion; 8:45, talk on conditions of leading industries; R. D. Wychoff, 7; "Bedtime Stories," Thornton Burgess; 7:15, "American Red Dogs," Frank Dore; 8:30, recital, Vladimir Roeleng, Russian tenor; 9, literary program; 9:30, "Foreign Activities of V. M. C. A.," Dr. John R. Mott; 10:01, recital, Elinor Whitley, lyric soprano.
WGY (Schenectady)—8:30, selection from Grimm's Fairy Tales, Rolin Hager, reader; 7:45, concert and radio drama; 10:30, dance music.

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SEARCH FOR ANDREW SULLIVAN
FRUITLESS, SAYS J. J. GARTLAND

Witness in Synagogue Sale to City, Says He Has Hunted Diligently for Him

John J. Gartland, who has told the Boston Finance Commission in the course of its inquiry into the particulars concerning the purchase by the city of Boston of the property of the Congregation Beth Israel at Baldwin Place, North End, for a playground, that he lost on a wager \$2000 of the \$4000 he said he had received from David Bailen for his work as a real estate expert in putting through the deal, made a fourth appearance on the stand today to say that he had not yet been able to find Andrew R. Sullivan of Fourth Street, South Boston, the man he has said he wagered the \$2000 with against \$4500 risked by Mr. Sullivan on the result of the Sept. 12 primaries.

Mr. Gartland said that he had exercised due diligence visiting street corners and other public places, and he said that he had not had an interview with Mr. Sullivan since the Finance Commission had begun its inquiry into the purchase of the land by the city in which the names of John A. Donoghue, William J. Walsh, David Brickley and James T. Moriarty, members of the City Council, which made the taking of the property last July 31 after refusing to do so on June 5, have been mentioned by John C. L. Dowling, counsel for the commission.

Largest Risk He Had Taken
Mr. Gartland acknowledged that this was the largest risk he had ever taken. He said he had seen Mr. Sullivan "something like two weeks ago."

Counsel Dowling read from Mr. Gartland's testimony at a former and private hearing by the commission that the witness had refused to give the name of the man with whom he had wagered. He is quoted as saying that he would not do so until he had seen Mr. Sullivan and received his permission. He testified last week that Mr. Sullivan was the man he had wagered with. Today he said that he had never seen Mr. Sullivan since he had refused to give his name to the commission and yet had later done so. Today he admitted that John A. Sullivan, former corporation counsel and chairman of the finance commission about 10 years ago, had advised him to tell of the wager and the name of the party with whom he had wagered.

Daniel E. Sullivan of Fourth Street, South Boston, testified that Andrew R. Sullivan is his brother, that he knew he is a traveling salesman, does not sell liquor, does not know what he does sell, nor by whom he is employed. He said that Andrew Sullivan was "home a little over two weeks ago on a Sunday." Mr. Sullivan said that he had never heard of the wager with Mr. Gartland.

Previously Mr. Dowling had asked Mr. Gartland if he had known that Andrew R. Sullivan was a bankrupt and that a constable had been hunting him for years with an attachment for \$118. The witness denied that he had talked on the telephone with his brother since the Sunday visit and persisted when his testimony at an earlier hour today at the Finance Commission's rooms purported that he had admitted such a conversation. "If I said that I withdrew such a statement," concluded Mr. Sullivan.

W. R. Scharton Called
William R. Scharton, a Boston attorney, was called today to tell of a payment of \$400 in cash to Councilman Dowling.

The statement that I made was that a representative of the Standard Oil Company, dated Jan. 4 from the Dutch Shell Company of England certain of their oil interests in Turkish territory; and that said representative claimed to be backed up by the American State Department and convinced the Dutch Shell Company of this fact, and as a result, obtained a quarter of those interests.

This is the essential fact, and the State Department has not denied it, but prefers to discuss implications. Ambassador Child's speech at Lausanne speaks for itself, and its implications are much more far-reaching and have been very exhaustively discussed by the world press.

Trying the Back Door
In his lecture, "Conditions in the Near East," Mr. Morgenthau said at one point: "It is regrettable, but the Lausanne conference could have been dominated by a first-class American, instead of by so recent an arrival in international politics as Mussolini. It is proposed now to give the Turks all they have. America, ordered out of the front door, is trying to get in by the back door. We are asking the privilege of trading with a people with whom we should refuse to trade."

Mr. Morgenthau named a list of American cities headed by Governor Lowden of Illinois, who, he said, were capable of making a fight for America and for the civilization of Europe.

"And," he added with force, "we in America, except the Indians, are part and parcel of that civilization."

In discussing the spectacle at Smyrna he said: "Three thousand marines could have stopped that massacre, but we stood aside and let it go on. The British Government alone, standing at Chanak, defended civiliza-

tion, but the British are tired; they can't go on.

With European governments dicker for tariffs and tributes, it remained for America, "the giant of the West," Mr. Morgenthau said, as a non-imperialistic nation, without interest to enter the League of Nations in good faith and prove the settling agency for Europe's troubles.

Lincoln's Memory Honored by 'Tiger'
(Continued from Page 1)
bow Division, which went first to France.

"It was my tribute to the American soldier," Mr. Clemenceau said, placing his hand on the wreath.

Visits Lincoln's Home
A crowd of several thousand persons gathered at the station to greet him on his arrival at Springfield. He was driven to Lincoln's old home on Eighth Street, where he was shown through the house by Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown, whose grandmother was a sister of Lincoln's wife.

She presented to him a pen made from wood from the floor of Lincoln's old home, and showed him, among other things, the sofa on which Lincoln courted his wife, who was Mary Todd of Lexington, Ky.

"Ha!" exclaimed the Tiger with a smile.

Then she showed him a photograph of the hotel in which Lincoln and his wife lived for a time after their marriage, explaining that they paid only \$4 a week for room and board for two.

"Have you any like it now?" Mr. Clemenceau asked with a smile.

Before he left, he wrote his name in the guest book and shook hands with Mrs. Brown, thanking her cordially for acting as his guide. Then the procession drove slowly to Oak Ridge Cemetery, where the Tiger was escorted into the Lincoln relic room and was shown about by Herbert W. Fay, custodian, and one of the greatest authorities on Lincoln.

DAIRY COURSES OFFERED
AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 1—Four 10-day courses in dairymaking will be offered at the Massachusetts Agricultural College winter school, beginning Jan. 2, in place of the single 10 weeks' session in dairymaking formerly offered. Milk plant managers or dairymen will run one or more of the 10-day periods. The four courses thus offered in sections are: "Testing Milk and its Products," Jan. 2-12; "Market Milk Handling and Soft Cheese Making," Jan. 16-27; "Ice Cream Making," Jan. 30 to Feb. 10; "Butter Making," Feb. 13-24.

MR. MORGENTHAU REPEATS
HIS TURKISH OIL STATEMENT

No Denial, He Says, of Assertion That Standard Agent Claimed to Be Backed by State Department

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1 (Special)—Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey under President Wilson, while here for a lecture in the Marshall Wood series at Brown University, reiterated his statement with regard to Turkish oil interests and answered the Department of State's statement, relative to his criticism of America's attitude in the Near East, in the following words:

The statement that I made was that a representative of the Standard Oil Company, dated Jan. 4 from the Dutch Shell Company of England certain of their oil interests in Turkish territory; and that said representative claimed to be backed up by the American State Department and convinced the Dutch Shell Company of this fact, and as a result, obtained a quarter of those interests.

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LABOR CONFLICT
STALLS HARD COAL
IN MINE DISTRICT

(Continued from Page 1)

behalf to bring the two sides into conference. Approaching cold weather is foremost in the thoughts of all.

Cold weather plays havoc with motive power. The mild autumn has fought on the railroads' side. Despite delays, lateness and embargoes the strike-breakers have so far managed to keep cars running and trains starting—though the time of the trains' arrival is another matter.

Engines Falter on Job
The correspondent saw a report to the Scranton superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad listing the late road and yard freight engines in the first 15 days of November from the Scranton and Hampton roundhouses. Engines reported late numbered 291, with a total accumulated lateness of 396 hours and 43 minutes in the two weeks. Many of the delays listed were for over two or three hours; half a dozen engines were reported to have broken down on the job.

An official of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington has pointed out that the loss of the demand for transport, only 70 per cent of the normal locomotive power is being supplied. Rail conditions have apparently improved here since Nov. 1, but cold weather is about on hand. Scranton is looking forward to it.

A locomotive is a huge piece of traveling machinery which has only two characteristics important in understanding the present situation. The locomotive is stuffed full of pipes which contain (and drip) water; and part of a locomotive's business is to shed this water in a civilized condition before the white man came to America, and that they have kept their old customs and at the same time have lived in harmony with their neighbors.

They asserted that they have watched the gradual taking away of their land until today many of their pueblos have the use of less than an acre per capita of irrigated land, where 12 acres of irrigated land are considered necessary for a white man to live on.

Labo Policies Preval
Scranton is essentially a labor city. The paper with largest circulation here is the labor paper, the *Scranton Worker*. The Mayor owes his election to labor support, policemen and officials of neighboring boroughs sympathize with the workers. In West Pittston pickets of the strikers have been sworn in, and wear official badges of authority. That is one reason why the strike is so effective in this territory.

There he signed another visitors' book and received a piece of wood taken from the Lincoln home and an original photograph.

Grimey-faced miners walk Scranton streets, where every other crossing is a freight or mine track, at all hours, acetylene lamps in cap. One miner on being questioned said he was quitting work early because freight cars were lacking at the mine. Householders can ponder this fact, that while they have been seeking in vain for coal, mines have been idle, and part time is still common in this whole area.

Probably as much anthracite is being taken out now daily as there has ever been dug here. But more coal could be taken out if industrial peace could be reached. The coal dug is not sufficient to meet demand, and its delay on the tracks here, makes the supply still more inadequate.

Called Against Public Policy
So many millions of the normal reserves are now lacking, there is not the remotest possibility of filling all the empty bins this winter. Officials estimate the deficit at 30 to 50 per cent, depending on the locality. In these circumstances the words of the Mayor of Scranton to the writer seemed of particular significance: "Continuation of the present rail strike here is against public policy and the people's interest." An Interstate Commerce Commission official had previously said to the writer: "It seems that only obstinacy is preventing a settlement."

The Interstate Commerce Commission refuses to divulge to the public any of its information regarding the anthracite delay. The editor of *Railway Age* has written publicly that the present coal shortage, the most serious in American history, will be alleviated in the spring. The Fuel Administrator in Washington, in the face of disclosures made by The Christian Science Monitor, and newspapers in his city and in New York, professes entire ignorance of the subject of delays.

"If the mines have shut down through failure to get cars, why have operators not made complaints to this office?" he asked the present writer.

In answering the question from a woman, who arose after the lecture, "What will become of the American institutions in Turkey?" Mr. Morgenthau said: "The Turk, when Turkey is Turkified, will take away the American institutions and destroy them, just as they did the French, British, and Italians. There will be very little use for them."

Especially significant was attached by many of Mr. Morgenthau's listeners to the size of the audience. Usually Sayles Hall contains a scant 200 or 300 intellectuals in proportion with the prominence of the lecture in such series. The hall was crowded and many persons stood in the back. It was estimated that more than 1000 persons heard the lecture, for which no admission was charged. The crowd consisted entirely of serious thinking people.

SENATOR PLEDGES
FULL PROTECTION
TO PUEBLO LANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

given the bill very careful attention and that it met with his approval, also will be in Washington by that time.

The two New Mexico lawyers who drew the bill may be summoned to explain it to the committee when hearings begin before the committee. One of these, A. B. Renahan, represented Mexican and American claimants of Indian lands, and the other, Ralph Twitchell, was appointed by Mr. Fall as special United States attorney for the Indians.

Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the only one directly concerned with the drawing and pushing of the bill, who is in Washington, has issued general disclaimers of any motive other than friendly toward the Indian and has summed up his views by saying something had to be done and this was the best way out of the difficulty.

First Gathering in 242 Years
"It is hard to say which would injure the Indians most, the loss of their lands or their loss of independence," said one of the critics of the bill in protesting to the committee.

Representatives of the 8000 Pueblo Indians assembled at the pueblo of Santo Domingo, N. M., on Nov. 5, and adopted a memorial "for fair play and justice and the preservation of our pueblo life." Here were assembled the representatives of 20 nations uniting for the first time since the Pueblo rebellion of 1680.

Attention is called to the fact that the Pueblos existed in a civilized condition before the white man came to America, and that they have kept their old customs and at the same time have lived in harmony with their neighbors.

They asserted that they have watched the gradual taking away of their land until today many of their pueblos have the use of less than an acre per capita of irrigated land, where 12 acres of irrigated land are considered necessary for a white man to live on.

Condemning the Bureau bill, which, it was said, would complete their destruction, it was declared that "we have never been given the chance to say or do anything about this bill. We have studied it over and found that it will deprive us of our happy life by taking away our land and water and will destroy our pueblo government and our customs which we have enjoyed for hundreds of years. The bill will take away our self-respect and make us dependent upon the government and force us into court to fight over and settle things which we have always settled among ourselves without any cost to the Government."

Charge Explanation Refused
It was charged that the Pueblo Indians have many times tried to obtain an explanation of the bill from officials of the Indian office and attorneys of the Government but have always been put off.

"After we failed to get an explanation from Government officials," it was stated, "we ourselves studied the bill and decided that it will rob us of everything which we hold dear—our lands, our customs, our traditions."

Alice Corbin Henderson, in the current number of the *New Republic*, calling attention to the sinister effect that the Bureau Bill would have upon the Pueblo Indians, declares that it is of national significance. "Here we have a race of 8000 Pueblo Indians in our midst and for political or private greed we propose to wipe them out," she writes. "And what this loss would be to us, aesthetic, social, moral, is incalculable. The life of these Pueblo Indians is a survival of an archaic world, a beautiful living experiment and achievement in social relations. The Pueblo Indians are artists in ceremonial dances, in music, in poetry, in pottery, in weaving, in silver work; and in the art of pure design along their continuing and developing achievement is superb."

ADDRESS ON COMMUNIST CASES
Roger N. Baldwin of New York City, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, will speak on the "Federal Secret Service and the Michigan Communist Cases" in Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, on Dec. 5, at 2:30 p. m., under auspices of the Labor Defense Council. The American Civil Liberties Union claims to be supported in its fight to conserve free speech, free press, and unionists, Socialists, Communists, and conservative constitutionalists.

UNION ORGANIZER RELEASED
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 1—Ernest Schieller of Watertown, Mass., an organizer of the Industrial Association of Machinists, held here in a bond of \$10,000 on a charge of inciting striking shopmen to violence, was released yesterday when international union officers furnished his bond. No date for a hearing has been set.

MIDDLE STATES OIL'S GAIN
Middle States Oil Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1922, reports net profits of \$1,175,758, subject to depletion, but after expenses and federal tax, compared with \$842,750 for the similar period of 1921.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED
LONDON, Dec. 1—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

THANKSGIVING DAY
SERVICE IS HELD

Special Lesson Sermon and Testimonies at The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston

Gratefulness to God for His unfailing care and protection was expressed yesterday at the special Thanksgiving Day service held in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, by a large congregation. The words of the hymn, "Old Hundred," which opened the service, set forth the gratitude of every heart which sang:

From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise;
Let the Redeemer's name be sung
Thro' every land, by every tongue.

And this thought of thanksgiving was manifest through the service until the First Reader, John Randall Dunn, closed it with the benediction, "Blessing and glory and wisdom and thanksgiving and honour and power and might be unto our God forever and ever."

Proclamation Read
After reading the Thanksgiving proclamation of President Harding, Mr. Dunn read selections from the Bible bearing upon the thought of gratitude which in so great measure marked the occasion. These selections consisted of the One-Hundredth Psalm, including the statement, "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise"; the story of Jesus giving power to his 12 disciples "to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy," as related in Luke x, 1, 17-20, and ending with the exhortation, "Rejoice in the Lord always; and again I say, Rejoice," of Philippians iv, 4.

This was followed by a few moments of silent prayer, concluding with the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer, with its spiritual interpretation, as given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. The congregation then joined in the singing of the hymn "Benevento," number 184 of the Christian Science Hymnal.

The reading of the Bible lesson from the Christian Science Quarterly came next. The subject was "Thanksgiving," and the Golden Text, from Psalms cxviii, 24, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." The congregation, led by the second reader, Miss Margaret M. Glenn, joined in the Responsive Reading, which consisted of Isaiah lvi, 1, 10, 17-19, 21-25. The lesson itself consisted of four sections, in each of which Miss Glenn read Scriptural passages, while Mr. Dunn followed with passages from Science and Health, which, as indicated in the explanatory note given out by the first reader, corroborated the Bible texts in their spiritual import and application to all ages.

Testimonies Are Given
The reading of the lesson sermon was followed by the solo, "These Are They," from Gaul's "Holy City," sung by Mrs. Reba Corder of Detroit. Mr. Dunn then announced that the meeting was open to testimonies by Christian Scientists appropriate for the occasion, and asked, in view of the fact that there were hundreds who wished to express their gratitude, that no one occupy more than one minute of time. The response to this invitation was immediate, and several speakers were often on their feet at once. The testimonies were spontaneous, and filled with the gratitude of the speakers for blessings of many sorts received through the study and understanding of Christian Science—for restoration of health and peace, for protection from evil in its myriad

forms, for the many activities of the Christian Science movement.

"I wish to express gratitude for the work of the Christian Science nurse and gratitude for the work that these nurses are doing for humanity," said one speaker. "The Christian Science nurse is bringing out so clearly and beautifully today the Great Shepherd's sense of divine Love. In this connection the words of one of our hymns comes to me, 'The weary ones, at nightfall, Thou gently dost enfold.' I am grateful for the unselfish grace and consecration of the nurses at the Benevolent Home and for the peace and harmony that they are bringing out in this beautiful work each day." Other speakers also told of their gratitude for the Christian Science Benevolent Association and the work which it is doing.

Better Understanding
"In the past year I have learned to know the meaning of serenely, and I am also grateful for a better understanding of the statement, 'I and my Father are one,'" said another speaker.

"Three years ago I was dying from cancer, which the doctors could not cure," said another. "I expected to pass on in a few months. Through no other help but Science and Health which I read, I was cured in 24 hours, and today I am in perfect health, for which I am grateful."

"From being of a very timid and shrinking nature, I am grateful to say that Christian Science has given me a feeling of courage and given me one speaker said. Others, as well, expressed their gratefulness for the privilege of service in the cause.

Appreciation was expressed for the Christian Science periodicals, one speaker declaring that he was grateful for the privilege and duty of subscription to the *Christian Science* and *Health* for the little I know of Christian Science, and for the privilege that my daughter has of working in the Christian Science Publishing House, where there is so much love and harmony expressed," said another.

Several speakers declared that they were living witnesses to the healing power of Christian Science, which in former years had saved them from what doctors had felt certain was fatal disease. For years of experience in Christian Science much gratitude was expressed, but as is practically the case when testimonies of Christian Science healing are given, perhaps the greatest gratitude was for spiritual growth.

In Thousands of Homes
At the conclusion of the testimonies Mr. Dunn declared these were but a few of the expressions of gratitude which on Thanksgiving Day were being given for Christian Science. From thousands of hearts and homes, he said, throughout the entire world, the psalm of joy for Christian Science healing was going forth: "Thanks be to God for His unspeakable gift."

The congregation joined once more in singing the hymn "Greenland," number 151. This was followed by the reading by Mr. Dunn of the Scientific Statement of Being, from Science and Health, of its correlative passage from 1 John iii, 1-3, and of the benediction, "Walter E. Young, at the organ, played Gerson's 'Prelude in F,' just before the service, and as a postlude, a finale by Gullmant."

As the congregation left the auditorium, however, the closing words of the final hymn were ringing in their ears: "Blessed are they that shall wash their robes in the blood of the Lamb: 'Behold, O earth! the glorious Salvation of our God!'"

PETROLEUM CONCERN'S PROFITS
The California Petroleum Corporation, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1922, reports a surplus of \$2,979,488 after interest, depreciation, and depletion, compared with \$2,090,223 in the similar period of 1921.



WEST AND WASHINGTON STREETS, BOSTON

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RAYMOND POINCARÉ TO THROW LIGHT ON FINANCIAL SCHEME

(Continued from Page 1)

for the restoration of Europe has too often been used as a pretext for juggling with reparations. That maneuver France says, must not be repeated at Brussels.

Germany Incredulous
as to Favorable Result
of Conversations in London

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The meeting of the allied ministers in London on Dec. 9 will not result in an agreement satisfactory to France is the consensus of opinion in high German circles and the press here this morning. The Vossische Zeitung features a special Paris dispatch saying that this conference will lead to the resignation of M. Poincaré, a possibility which is hailed here with satisfaction. Germany takes the attitude that no French Government could be more hostile to her than that headed by M. Poincaré, and therefore she would welcome any kind of a change there. The importance of the London conversations is not minimized in any quarters here. The Germans are looking forward to it with an interest that is intense. In allied circles it is held that the London meeting should clear the atmosphere to the extent that France will know just where she stands, and just how far England and Italy will go with her on the road to treaty enforcement. As matters stand now, each day the Treaty is becoming more and more a scrap of paper. Prominent Frenchmen assert that France has long known that there was only one way to enforce it, namely by the Allies taking a firm and determined stand.

They are hopeful that a way will be opened in London for a definite understanding between the Allies. Should England and Italy refuse to go with France to the extent she feels it necessary to go, she will perforce be compelled to go alone, unless her allies are in the position to offer an alternative scheme, which will mean what is held to be France's just claims.

Georgi Tchitcherine, the Soviet Foreign Minister, passed through Berlin last night en route to Lausanne. In an interview with the press, he outlined the Bolshevik attitude in regard to the Treaty of Versailles, and stated that the Dardanelles be closed to the warships of all nations, and that full sovereign rights be accorded to Turkey. "We are fully persuaded that any agreement in connection with the Near East question which is not based on these two principles, cannot be of any real duration," he said. Any agreement which would violate the sovereign rights of Turkey, or leave Constantinople open to attack by foreign warships, would very soon be overturned by the Turks themselves, with the full support of Russia. Mr. Tchitcherine held up the Moscow treaty between Russia and Turkey as a model for the permanent solution of the Straits question.

He spoke with the evident purpose of convincing the Germans that Russia is using all the means at her command to aid her Turkish ally.

He declared that Russia's policy regarding Turkey will not change, no matter what the Lausanne conference does. "I am not at all sure that Lausanne will bring a definite solution of the Near East question," he said, "but whatever decisions are adopted there, the Turkish national movement will not be stopped, and will not be hindered in the attainment of its aims."

Mr. Tchitcherine spoke at length of the conference which meets at Moscow today, when Russia and the border states will discuss the question of arms limitation and the means for avoiding conflicts. It is said that the Soviet favors neutral zones such as exist between Russia and Finland. It is declared that the chief obstacle to a disarmament agreement between these states was Rumania's demand that Russia renounce all its claims on Bessarabia, in which event alone would she disarm.

"Of course we can agree with the other border states to limit our armament," Mr. Tchitcherine said, "but we cannot go as far as we would go if Rumania remains outside the agreement."

Italians Agreed Upon United Allied Front

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 1.—Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, is expected to leave Rome on Sunday in order to attend the allied premiers' meeting in London, preparatory to the Brussels Conference. A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at which chiefly the foreign policy of Italy was examined. The opinion is prevailing here that the Cabinet is agreed that a united allied front against Turkey should be preserved, maintaining also the rights of concessions derived by the Allies under former treaties, especially the tri-partite agreement.

Italy still keeps up its claim to the Dodecanese in the face of Turkey and Greece, but is willing to reconsider the question in other conference after Lausanne. Regarding the American viewpoint favorable to the "open door," Italy insists upon the maintenance of former agreements which bind only the signatory powers and do not concern American interests.

French Occupation Rumors Cause Anxiety in Italy

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 1.—The persistent rumor that the French intend to reoccupy the Ruhr district causes anxiety in Italy, where it is believed that such a step, far from solving the question of reparations, would aggravate the present situation. Italy does not approve of the military occupation of German territory, and insists that the Allies jointly determine the sum which Germany is able to pay. In official circles it is felt that Italy

has no great interest in Germany's paying because its share is small. The Italian viewpoint on reparations is that the German financial situation is not being as grave as it appears. It is reasonable that the Allies should compel Germany to pay as far as its capacity reaches, but that it would be unjust to oblige it to pay more than it can afford.

BRITAIN REFUTES WARSHIP RUMORS

List Given of Vessels Dismantled
to Show Treaty Obligations
Being Fulfilled

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 1.—According to a statement published here and attributed to the Navy Department officials at Washington, the "vessels scrapped by Britain under the Washington Treaty are obsolete and the scrapping in consequence represents no sacrifice but an economy of strength by Britain." This statement is presumably a reply to Commander Eyre Monsell, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Admiralty, who stated in the House of Commons on Nov. 29 that "so far as is known the United States and Japan have not actually disposed of ships, except, possibly, obsolete ships."

As a matter of fact, while Britain has certainly disposed of the older ships first, it has also disposed of several up-to-date vessels, although until the treaty has been ratified by all the powers, no country is bound to dispose of any. Among the eight British capital ships which have been sold to shipbreakers and no longer figure in the official navy list, are the Bellerophon and Temeraire, battleships of 18,600 tons, built in 1909; the St. Vincent, 19,000 tons, built in 1910.

Vessels Rendered Useless
In addition to these, six still more modern vessels have been rendered useless for warlike services. These are the Neptune, a 20,000-ton battleship, built in 1911, the monarch, Conqueror, and Orion, 22,500-ton battleships, built in the same year and each armed with 10 guns of 13.5 caliber; the battle cruiser New Zealand, 18,500 tons (this vessel was presented to Britain in 1912 by the Dominion bearing its name), and, finally, the Princess Royal, a sister ship to the famous Lion, which, as Earl Beatty's flagship, played such a prominent part in the battle of Jutland. The Lion itself, it may be added, is due for destruction under the Washington Treaty. The Lion and Princess Royal, like the Orion and its sisters, are armed with 13.5 guns.

Good Lead Given
Besides these six vessels, the Agincourt and the Erin, sister battleships of about 27,500 tons, built in 1914, are to be duly rendered useless for war purposes at the end of December and the Agincourt has already paid off, with that end in view. These two vessels each have eight 15-inch guns. Of course, though henceforward useless for war purposes, these vessels (with the exception of those mentioned at the beginning) have not actually been disposed of.

Nevertheless, British action in dismantling them should refute the suggestion, which in some quarters has been read into the Navy Department's statement, that Britain is not fulfilling its obligations under the Washington Treaty. Till France and Italy ratify the treaty Britain has no obligations and whatever these countries ultimately decide it cannot be said that Britain has done anything except give a good lead in this matter.

NEGROES MIGRATE NORTH
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 1.—Another migration of Negroes from the south to the industrial cities of the north is believed to be under way. During the last few weeks many Negroes from Georgia and Alabama have gone to work in Youngstown and Pittsburgh steel mills, according to advices received here, while hundreds have obtained employment in Cleveland.

COINING SILVER DOLLARS
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 1 (Special).—The Philadelphia Mint, according to figures just announced, coined 7,600,000 standard silver dollars during November. The mint is now coining at the rate of 300,000 silver dollars daily.

ALLIES SIDETRACK THORNY PROBLEMS AT PEACE MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

ference room. Therefore when, Sunday evening last, Ismet Pasha categorically demanded the return to Turkey of the three provinces of Mosul, Souleimanieh and Kirkook, and Lord Curzon emphatically declined to consider their retrocession, it was agreed that negotiations should be postponed to a more propitious occasion. Yet there is no open breach. The question of Mosul, like Karagatch in western Thrace, and the islands, has simply been left in abeyance while the diplomats proceed, in the hope that they will eventually light upon some problem on which both sides can see eye to eye.

Compromises Defensible

Where this policy is likely to lead to is a matter of interesting speculation. It may be accepted as a diplomatic axiom that if, when faced with numerous contentious issues the negotiators find themselves able to agree on all save one or two points, they are justified in setting these aside and finally compromising thereon in the interests of a complete accord.

The trouble at Lausanne is, however, that this process has been applied to every fundamental problem that has arisen and that these have been sidetracked only to clear the way for problems concerning which, by common consent, agreement will be still more difficult. The capitulations and freedom of the Straits admittedly represent the most contentious issues before the conference, while the Turks have yet to raise an unacceptable demand for self-determination in the Arab lands.

Steering for Deadlock

Already therefore the conference is steering straight for a deadlock and unless the negotiations soon take an entirely different course it is difficult to see how this can be avoided. Allied unity still persists, although the delay in replying to Russia's claim to participate in all the discussions—a matter on which discord exists between France and Britain on the one hand and Italy on the other—shows the danger of subjecting it to any great strain. But the real test of solidarity will only come when, if ever, the Allies are faced with the necessity of enforcing, instead of merely formulating, terms.

At present the Turks are standing out for the national pact in its entirety, in accordance with Ismet's orders from Ankara, and he is not authorized to accept any modification. Certainly there is no indication of any weakening of the Turkish attitude and equally no suggestion that the western powers are prepared to resort to the use of force. Surprises may be sprung even at this most lethargic of conferences, but it is not easy to see how the Near Eastern question is going to be settled at Lausanne.

Starvation in Syria Threatens Children

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Seven thousand Greek refugees, many of them children, are facing starvation in Syria, according to a cable from Howard McAfee of Kansas City, director of Near East Relief activities at Beirut, just received at national headquarters of the organization here. The cable reads: "There are 4000 Greek deportees in Albastan, Chardak and Goekscun, besides 3000 others, a large percentage of them children, near Diarbekir. They must be helped. . . . Temporary relief will save them from repatriation. This is urgent. Forty-five thousand dollars will commute the sentence for 7000 people."

Immediately upon the receipt of this message the Near East Relief cubed an authorization for the expenditure of \$45,000 to save 7000 Syrian refugees. "We did not believe that the American public would wish Near East Relief to sacrifice these 7000 lives, a large portion of whom are innocent little children, when the price of a life is \$7 per person," says Charles V. Vickrey, general secretary, Near East Relief.



Major-General Edwards Passing Over Command to Brigadier-General Hersey at Army Base, South Boston, This Noon

HEAD OF PRINCETON WANTS AMERICA TO CANCEL DEBTS

Mr. Hibben Says Precedent Has Been Established by
Turning Back the Boxer Indemnity to China

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 1.—Declaring that America should cancel at least part of her war debt from the allies in order to make sure that the World War was a war to end wars, John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, in an address at Rice Institute here yesterday, asserted that "now is the time for the United States to gauge whether the war sacrifices of the country have been vain."

"A great toll," he said, "was paid by the Allies in the year when we were in preparation to enter the war. 'If we exact further payment in money, we will be demanding that the Allies pay the debt they owe us twice over.' 'It may be said by some that while this is a generous solution on our part of some of the difficulties of Europe, it is not right that the nation should forgo a contractual debt, that the Government is the trustee of the funds of its people and must safeguard the financial interests of its citizens. But if the people themselves demand it, they have the right to sacrifice their own interests in view of a higher end possible of realization.' 'We have already manifested this spirit on a small scale in our history. The indemnity given to us by China on account of the Boxer rebellion was

NEW MICHIGAN SENATOR PINS FAITH ON CONSCIENCE AS GUIDE

(Continued from Page 1)

popular by raising slightly the non-intoxicating content." He pointed out that he had been Police Commissioner of Detroit at the time that it had become the first large city to go dry, through the entrance of Michigan into the dry column. "We had many difficulties in enforcing prohibition," he said, "because Detroit itself did not vote dry, but the State as a whole did."

Mr. Couzens said he had not been a close personal friend of Governor Groesbeck, but had come in contact with the State's chief executive comparatively few times, and simply in a political way. He added:

In accepting the appointment to the Senate tendered by Governor Groesbeck, I do so with a keen sense of the responsibilities of the office, especially at this time . . . when such great

responsibilities rest upon the Government. In leaving the Mayor's office of Detroit, I do so with a deep affection for the city that has done so much for me and which has so honored and trusted me. There are no more patriotic people on earth than Detroiters, and if I may continue to serve them legally and with the consent of the new Mayor and Street Railway Commissioners, I am still willing and anxious to do so. There will always be problems confronting the fourth city in the United States, and I will always be at their service in helping to solve them.

Citizens' Interest Essential
Mr. Couzens referred to the municipal street railways program which he inaugurated in Detroit and which has attracted nation-wide attention, through his ardent championship of the plan. He said:

The City Government is better organized than at any time during the last four years. It is more efficiently conducted and better manned at this particular time than ever before. The only thing necessary to continue it is the same active and conscientious interest on the part of its citizens.

The street railway system is sound financially, with well-developed policies of administration settled. With the consent of the Council, men have been selected to consider the further development of our transportation needs, such as subways, elevators, and bus lines. If I in any way felt that Detroit would be inconvenienced by my accepting the appointment, I would decline.

Mr. Couzens said that he was familiar with The Christian Science Monitor, when requested for an interview. "Your newspaper has a sane editorial policy," he commented.

Christmas "Gift Aisle"

A long aisle in our Little Folks' Store is filled with suitable gift things for tiny folk. Dolls of unbreakable kinds—walking and talking ones—and knitted toys for wee babies. Animal Toys of many kinds. And hosts of pretty little wearables that make splendid gifts.

Fourth Floor.
Thompson-Hudson
TOLEDO, OHIO

FIRST CORPS AREA COMMAND CHANGES

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards
Turns Over Duties to Brig.-
Gen. Mark L. Hersey

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards today ended 43 years of service in the regular army of the United States and, acting under a retirement order from Washington, turned over the command of the First Corps Area to Brig.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey.

The popular commander of the twenty-sixth or YD division of New England men in the World War enjoyed as his last official act the duty of decorating three men who saw service in France, two of them with his command.

Major-General Edwards and Mrs. Edwards arrived at the area headquarters shortly after 10 o'clock, and immediately afterward two battalions of the thirteenth United States Infantry, under the command of Col. Paul Giddings, were drawn up in formation on the review ground. Accompanied by M. Flammant, the French Consul in Boston, Larz Anderson, Brigadier-General Hersey and Charles L. Burrill, former State Treasurer, General Edwards listened to the reading of the citations.

In a brief address he paid tribute to the service of the three men, and expressed his pleasure in being able to pin upon their coats the medals bestowed by the Government in recognition of that service. To Dr. Walter B. Cannon of Cambridge, former Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Corps, was given the Distinguished Service Medal. To the Rev. William J. Farrell of Wilmington, Mass., was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for service at Selcheprey, France; and to Louis T. Day of Medford, former sergeant of the One Hundred and Third Infantry, the same decoration "for extraordinary heroism in action at Apremont, France."

After the two battalions had passed in review General Edwards returned to the headquarters preparatory to officially turning over his command at noon. Among those who called to pay their respects during the morning were Rear-Admirals Newton A. McCully and Henry A. Wiley.

Major-General Edwards is a native of Cleveland, O., and graduated from the United States Military Academy in the class of 1883. He was made a second lieutenant of the twenty-third infantry on June 13 of the same year, a first lieutenant on Feb. 25, 1891, and a captain on July 30, 1898. He was assigned to the tenth infantry on Jan. 1, 1899, having been made a major on May 12 of the previous year. He was then promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on Aug. 17, 1899, and left the military duty on an honorable muster out of voluntary service on July 2, 1901. He was made a brigadier-general of the regular army on June 30, 1906, and a major-general on Aug. 5, 1917. During the recent war he was awarded the French Croix-de-Guerre with Palm, and made a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Watch men toy with the Duofold

Thus Their Fondness Finds Expression



WATCH men, in their discussions, toy with this Over-size Pen that looks like fine lacquer and holds so much more ink than the ordinary. You'll not mistake its Chinese-red barrel with smart black-tipped ends and neat gold pocket-clip. People pronounce it "handsomer than gold."

Geo. S. Parker, inventor of the leakproof "Lucky Curve," created the Duofold with a point of native Iridium—as smooth as a jewel bearing. It is guaranteed 25 years for wear and mechanical perfection.

Do you know any other pen on earth you can pass from hand to hand without turning the point or changing the shape?

Go to the nearest pen counter and ask to see it, or ask some friend to show you his.

Your hand will crave the businesslike feel of its fit, weight and balance. Such a pen as this makes writing a pleasure—and needs to be filled only half as often.

Don't go without it. If your dealer's stock is gone, give him your order subject to your approval after 30 days' Free Trial. Or write or call us, giving dealer's name.

Parker Duofold
The 25 Year Pen

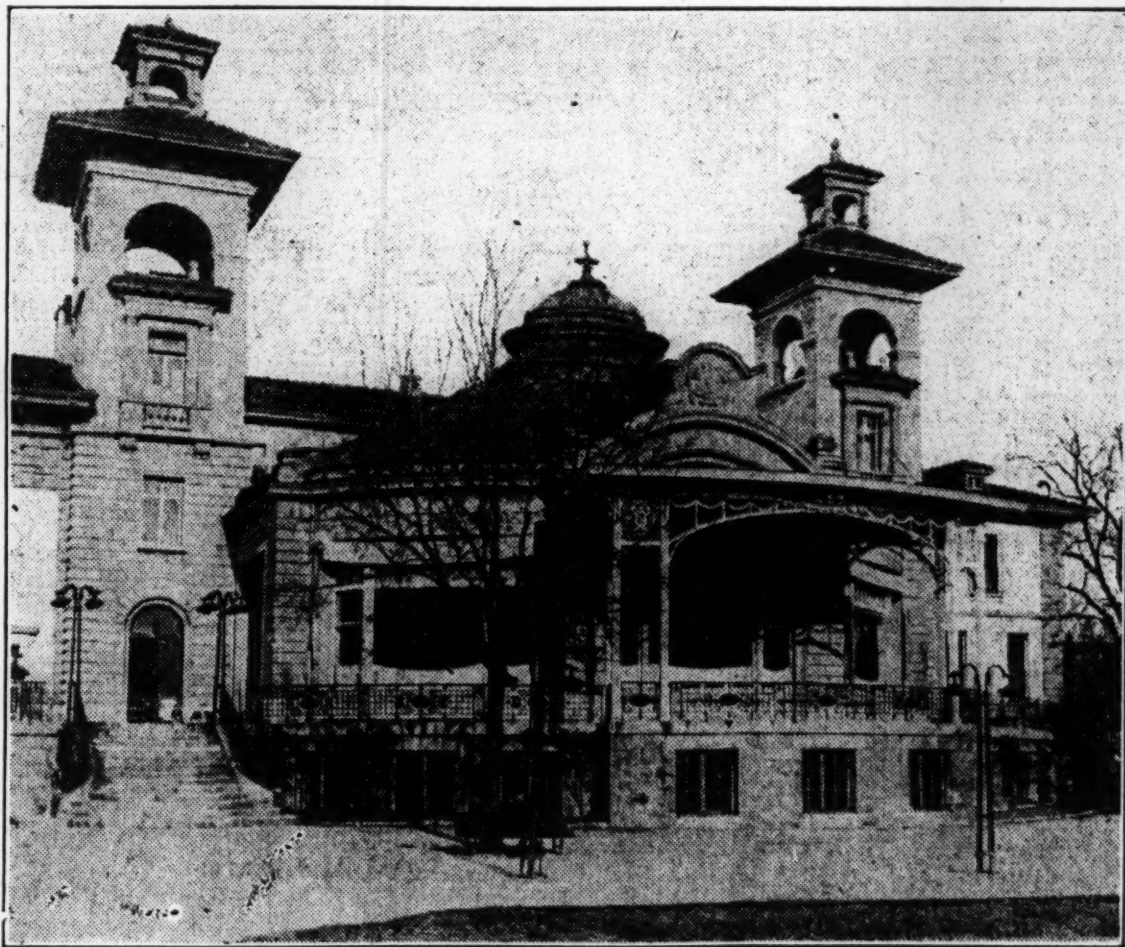
Lady Duofold \$5 Handbag size with gold ring for chatelaine. Duofold Jr. \$3 Same except for size.

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Manufacturers also of Parker "Lucky Lock" Pencils

OVER-SIZE
\$7

The Parker Pencil, by one invention—the Parker Lead Ejector—wipes out 90% of the trouble found in ordinary pencils which cause lead to jam and clog tip. Parker Worm-Drive turns lead OUT and IN. See Duofold Pen perfection in the classic pencil. \$1.50 up. Also inexpensive model at \$1.00.



Casino Where the Lausanne Peace Conference Is Being Held

Wide World Photo

HARVARD STATES
FACULTY PLANSProfessors Reisner, Klein and
Smyth Are Granted Leaves
of Absence

Prof. George A. Reisner, Egyptologist of Harvard University, has been granted leave of absence for the current academic year to continue his work in Egypt, where he is now engaged in excavations. Dr. Reisner has been director of the Egyptian expedition of Harvard and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts since 1905.

Julius Klein, assistant professor at Harvard, who is serving as director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has also been granted absence for the year. Prof. Herbert W. Smyth, Eliot professor of Greek Literature at Harvard since 1902, has been granted leave of absence for the second half of the year.

Maj. Edwin P. Parker Jr., Capt. Robert W. Daniels, and Capt. Basil H. Perry, three field artillery officers who are assisting Maj. B. C. F. Goetz in the military training work at Harvard, have been granted absence for the year. Prof. Perry was detailed there last summer. Captains Perry and Daniels served overseas during the war.

Peking Associate Appointed

Samuel R. Detwiler, who for the past three years has been an associate in anatomy at the Peking Union Medical College in China, which is under the management of the Rockefeller Foundation, has been appointed assistant professor of zoology at Harvard, to serve during the second half of the current year. Before going to China Dr. Detwiler was an instructor in zoology at Yale. Stephen F. Hamlin, who has been teaching horticulture at the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture on annual appointments since 1916, has been appointed instructor in horticulture for a three-year term.

The administrative board for university extension, the personnel of which has been approved by the governing boards of the university, consists of Arthur F. Whittier, chairman, and Professors John Tucker Murray, Clifford H. Moore, James H. Ropes, Wilbur C. Aldrich, R. G. T. Webster, Hector J. Hughes, Walter F. Dearborn, Alexander J. Inglis, and Henry W. Holmes. The administrative board for the dental school is made up of this year of Dr. Eugene H. Smith, dean, and Drs. George H. Monks, William H. Potter, Amos I. Hadley, George H. Wright, L. M. St. John, Frank T. Taylor, and Fred A. Beckford.

The corporation has awarded a John Harvard fellowship, with leave to study abroad, to David Yule of Shanghai, China, who last year held a Sheldon traveling fellowship and was engaged in the graduate study of philosophy at Berlin. The fellowships in the School of Public Health have been awarded to C. O. Sappington of San Francisco and G. C. Bitter of Meadville, Pa.

In the Harvard Theological School the corporation has assigned scholarships to E. R. Attebury of Everett, Wash.; W. H. Dodge of East Dedham, F. O. Holmes of Cambridge, A. W. Johnson of Ipswich, W. R. Knight of Salem, J. Nelson of Cambridge and L. Van Ess of Beloit, Mich.

Additional Scholarships

Scholarships have also been awarded in the Theological School from a number of special funds. Among the winners of scholarships from the Williams Fund is Harold C. Cutbill of South Norwalk, Conn., well known as a runner, who is enrolled this year as a graduate student in the school. Others are J. S. Cornett of Kingston, Ont.; M. C. Faulk of Danville, Ill.; P. M. Hickox of East Lynn; W. R. Jerge of Gasport, N. Y.; W. E. Kan of Kishiwawa, Osaka, Japan; L. C. Radcliffe of West Somerville; R. S. Rabble of Louisville, Ky., and C. F. Roberts of Racine, Wis.

Harvard theological students who have been assigned Williams Fellowships are D. A. Dalliere of Paris, France; M. S. Enslin of Arlington; J. M. Rohne of Cranfill's Gap, Tex., and J. N. Seversten of Kollum, Friesland, Netherlands.

"Hopkins shares," or scholarships from the Hopkins Fund, go to B. E. Dosset of Jackboro, Tenn.; K. C. Gesner of Marlboro, Mass.; R. W. Graham of Sheridan, Ind.; F. W. Houghton of Dodgeville, Wis.; R. E. Starkey of Carthage, Ill., and C. L. Wood of Toronto, Ont.

Andover scholarships have been awarded to J. E. Asvattham of East Gate, Madras, India; P. A. Gullens of Foxboro; L. H. R. Hass of Manchester, Iowa; C. E. Hellens of Rochester; J. D. Kettle of Salisbury; F. I. Noyes of Townsend; C. E. Pickett of Richmond, Ind.; J. G. Schroeder of Cambridge; O. L. Simpson of Franklin; D. DeF. Zuyver of Greenville, Pa.; A. W. Dyer of Harvard, Mass.; W. D. Hoag of Burlington, Vt.; J. B. Root of Lynn.

MORE SUITS OVER
CAMPS TO BE FILED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Additional civil suits, involving \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 which the Government hopes to recover for alleged overcharges and waste in connection with the construction of certain army cantonments during the war, are being prepared by the Department of Justice and it is understood probably will be filed within 10 days.

The first of the department's civil suits against war camp contractors were filed last week, and it was understood then that they were forerunners of other actions. It also was indicated that criminal proceedings were possible.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, Dec. 1.—Consols for money here today were 56½. Grand Trunk 1½. De Beers 12½. Rand Mines 3¼. Money, 1½ per cent. Discount rates, short and three-months bills, 2-1½ per cent.



Faneuil Hall, Boston's Famous "Cradle of Liberty," That Is to Be Restored to Original Appearance

FANEUIL HALL TO BE RESTORED
TO CONDITION OF COLONIAL DAYS

More Than \$65,000 to Be Expended on Old "Cradle of Liberty" as Soon as Plans Are Ready

Faneuil Hall in Boston, the "Cradle of Liberty," probably of greater historical interest than any other building in the United States with the exception, perhaps, of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, is to be restored to its original colonial beauty and completely fireproofed as soon as certain details of arrangement can be completed. Ralph Adams Cram, chairman of the city planning board, has been entrusted by Mayor Curley with the work of architect. It was he who as president of the Boston Society of Architects, Frank Chouteau Brown and several others, worked out the plan in detail several years ago. This was approved by the Mayor at that time and \$65,000 appropriated for the work.

It is this year that the work is to be expended under the jurisdiction of Mayor Curley in fulfillment of a campaign promise, with a possible addition of several thousand dollars. The countless layers of dirty yellow paint now on the building are to be removed, revealing the original brick. Bricks in the face of the building that have become damaged and apertures that have been filled with putty or cement will be replaced or mended with specially made new bricks and the wooden and cloth awnings attached to the lower story that now disfigure the building will be replaced by an iron veranda with glass roof in colonial design. A fireproof stairway will replace the present one to the auditorium on the second floor and a better passageway constructed to the rooms above which for years have been occupied as headquarters and museum by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, founded in 1637 as the Military Company of the Massachusetts. A water curtain will probably be installed on the lower walls as they are on the upper, and the fireproofing of the building, partially done several years ago, made complete.

Erected in 1742

It was in 1742 that Faneuil Hall was added to the few public buildings of Boston for a town hall and market place, presented to the town by Peter Faneuil, a wealthy merchant of one of the refugee Huguenot families. It had the distinction of being designed by a painter and architect of reputation, John Smibert, a Scotchman, who was among the first to introduce art to New England. The original building was burned, but the walls, in January, 1762, and a second immediately built upon the remaining walls. The present building is that second one, doubled in width and a story higher. At the same time the balcony was added to the auditorium and the hall otherwise improved. The work was done under the supervision of Boston's famous native architect, Charles Bulfinch. At a general renovation of the building several years ago, with the object of diminishing the fire risk, the wooden belfry was duplicated and replaced by one in copper.

The hall is hung with many portraits of public men. The originals of most of them were so valuable they were removed for safe keeping to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and replaced by copies. The great historical painting at the back of the platform "Webster's Reply to Hayne," by G. P. A. Healy, contains 130 portraits of men of distinction of that time. A full-length portrait of Washington is a Gilbert Stuart. The gilded grasshopper weather-vane on the cupola is the reconstructed original of 1742 fashioned from sheet copper by "Deacon" Shem Drowne immortalized by Nathaniel Hawthorne in "Drowne's Wooden Image." It was copied from one on the London Royal Exchange.

Formally Dedicated

Faneuil Hall was formerly dedicated March 14, 1763, James Otis,

patriot, delivering the address in which he dedicated the hall to the "Cause of Liberty." Then followed those town meetings of the Revolutionary period which gave the hall its sobriquet. When the Stamp Act was repealed in 1768 the hall was illuminated. On the motion of Samuel Adams which George Bancroft, the historian, says "contained the whole Revolution," the Boston Committee of Correspondence, whose duty was to "state the rights of the colonists," was stationed there. During the siege of Boston the hall was used as a playhouse. A play by General Burgoyne, "The Blockade of Boston" with British officers as actors, was broken up at its first performance by the news that the "Yanks are attacking our works in Charleston."

It is that hall Wendell Phillips made his first anti-slavery speech in 1837. Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner and other famous men have spoken there. Ever since the Revolution Faneuil Hall has been the great place for popular gatherings in Boston. Any group of citizens has the right to call a public meeting there, free of cost, on request to the city authorities.

ELEVATED TO SELL
OLD CIRCUS GROUNDS

Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway have accepted the offer made by the Durant, Incorporated, to purchase the old circus ground, containing about 296,553 square feet, on Huntington Avenue, Boston, opposite the Opera House.

Here the ambitions and plans for a home for women, which is to give recreational facilities, including gymnasiums, indoor courts for tennis, volleyball, etc., living quarters to suit all incomes, and educational advantages, will begin to be materialized when the building is begun next spring. The Durant, Incorporated, is composed of women who are devoted to athletic, educational and civic interests, and the organization contains a membership of about 10,000.

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TO PLEASE

THOSE who are particularly fastidious in the matter of Christmas Gifts, find inspiration in this Shop. Because each article is selected with such taste.

Open all day Saturday
until ChristmasThe
GIFT SHOP
of Cleveland

6402-6404 Euclid Avenue

TRADE EFFORTS IN
GERMANY DOOMEDAmerican Attempts Frustrated by
Unfavorable Exchange

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Efforts of American manufacturers to compete in Germany with Germany's own products "must be foredoomed to failure," according to advisers reaching the Department of Commerce from its representatives in Germany. The dispatches, summarized by the department, indicate that sporadic efforts to re-enter the German trade are being made without success because of the top-heavy situation in exchange rates. "When it takes about 3000 marks to buy \$1 worth of American goods," one of the consular dispatches said, "it is evident at once that the opportunity for selling American goods profitably in competition with the German goods at home must be foredoomed to failure."

The dispatches generally agreed that American goods cannot be bought by the Germans at prices that would pay them to seek operation of trade exchanges on pre-war lines, notwithstanding "a strong desire on the part of the Germans to do so."

OIL ACQUISITION

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Further negotiations have been completed between the British Controlled Oil Fields and the Royal Dutch Shell group, which entitle the latter to acquire what is known as the central division of the Buchivaca concession granted by the Venezuelan Government.

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PLACE YOUR SURPLUS FUNDS IN A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT. EARNING 6%. Your money available any time when needed, without notice.

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SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

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Total Resources exceed \$2,000,000.00
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Chocolates

"In all the world no sweets like these"

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300 DEALERS IN CLEVELAND

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the chocolates

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WOULD BE PROUD
TO RECEIVE

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Chocolates

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BUILDING COSTS
RISE 27 PER CENTSteady Increase Shown in Labor
and Materials Due Partly
to Transportation

Building costs have increased nearly 27 per cent since the first of the current year, according to figures made public today by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, the increase being attributed to a steady rise in the cost of both labor and materials since May. Building activity, however, has been extremely active despite any increase in costs.

Taking as a base of 100 the cost of materials and labor on Dec. 31, 1914, the index figures are computed as follows:

INDEX NUMBERS (December 30, 1914=100)	1921	1922
January 1	241	151½
February 1	229	151½
April 1	186	151½
May 1	176	157
June 1	172	169
July 1	167	171
August 1	161	174
September 1	160	190
October 1	157	192
November 1	153½	192

The peak in building costs, according to the report, was reached in July, 1920, when the index figure was 265.

Cement Cost Rises

The department continues: "In explanation of the variations during several months past it is explained briefly as follows: The increase between May 1 and June 1, 1922, was attributed to the increased price of Portland cement and of form lumber, to reinforcement being figured at a higher base rate, to a higher wage rate for common labor, and to the steadiness in the trend of wages for skilled mechanics."

"The fact that the July 1 figure was higher than that for June 1 was largely due to the necessity of figuring a slight increase in the rates of common labor, which increase was partly offset by a reduction in the transportation costs of cement. Increases in the wage rates for practically all labor entered into the compilation for August, and the price of cement increased somewhat."

The principal reasons for the increase of 16 points between August and September 1 were the following: two increases in August in the cost of cement; higher wages, especially for skilled mechanics; a tendency toward higher prices for nearly all building materials, and increasing difficulty in the delivery of materials by rail. The slight change in the index number for Oct. 1 indicated that the material market was steadying down, although the rates for common labor increased slightly.

Building Activity Grows

Building activity in Boston and the metropolitan district has been greatly increased since the agreement reached in July between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the United Building Trades Council. This agreement is quoted in full in the report, and the scale of wages printed below

Boysform Brassieres
Special—\$1.75

Expert designing, dainty finishing touches and the comfort characteristic of Boysform brassieres merits their high favor with the most discriminating women.

These perfect fitting brassieres impart the slender youthful silhouette so essential to the vogue for straightlines.

Special at \$1.75—a model of very firm figured pink batiste, long enough to extend over the top of the corset or girdle, and having ribbon shoulder straps.

Mail and telephone orders carefully filled.

The Halle Bros Co
CLEVELAND

is contained in the agreement. It is remarked by officials of the state department, however, that since the agreement was signed, the wages actually paid in many crafts represented in the agreement are considerably higher than the figure named in the agreement, due to the great demand for skilled mechanics.

The following crafts receive \$1 per hour under the agreement: asbestos workers, carpenters, carpet and linoleum layers, cement and asphalt finishers, electrical workers, gas fitters, glaziers on buildings, hardwood finishers, hoisting engineers, ironworkers, lathers, painters, plumbers, roofers, sheet metal workers, steamfitters, stonecutters and tile layers. The rate of \$1.12½ per hour was agreed upon for bricklayers, stonecutters on buildings and plasterers. The rate for helpers varied from 65 to 90 cents per hour. The agreement expires April 1, 1923.

'Canned' Piano Music
for Rummage SaleReproductions of Masters to Be
Heard in Horticultural Hall

"Rummaging" to the strains of a piano concert at which no pianist is present—nor radio set, either—is another unique departure from the standard, which has been arranged by the Medical Liberty League as a part of the rummage sale which that organization opened today in Horticultural Hall, Boston. Miss Velma Balcom, soprano, will sing a number of solos with no human accompanist, and such notables as Ignace Paderewski, Josef Hofmann, Harold Bauer, and Percy Grainger will be present—in the spirit!

This seemingly impossible result will be obtained through the medium of an electric reproducing piano, which to the minutest nuance of tone or touch will reproduce the playing of the masters named. Miss Balcom will be accompanied—"in the spirit" again—by Eleanor Shaw in her singing of Rogers' "The Star," and by Frank LaForge in Lorraine's "By the Waters of Minnetonka."

An added novelty will be the playing of several of his own compositions by Anis Fuleihan, through the medium of the electric piano. The rummage sale will be in full swing tomorrow evening during this concert, though not in the same room. This room, the concert hall, was filled with clothing of many descriptions when the sale opened this morning, but by noon the large crowd which attended had practically cleared it of merchandise, and long before evening it was expected to be empty.

Tables were piled high in all four halls of Horticultural Hall when the sale opened this morning. Clothing, household furnishings, art goods, and various sundries made up the collection over which customers buzzed like bees after spring blossoms.

Baileys
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Important News

—Our Annual
DecemberProfit
Sharing
SaleStarts Monday
Dec. 4thBe Sure and Get One
of Our CircularsIt Will Be Delivered
to Your Home

COME EARLY MONDAY

BALKANS SEETHING
WITH REBELLIONRevolutionary Tendencies Evident
in Macedonia and Croatia
—Executions Condemned

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1.—The news of the Greek executions is received here with profound regret and there is earnest self-questioning as to what it portends, and where the rising revolutionary tide of the Balkan and European wars and threatened to de-capitate them if his life was attempted.

Next door Mr. Stambouliaki, the Bulgarian Premier, keeps 30 former ministers in prison, eight since 1915, was given a two-thirds majority in the recent referendum in favor of prosecuting them for the Balkan and European wars and threatened to de-capitate them if his life was attempted.

Macedonia and Croatia are seething with rebellion. The local Greek press, which has Venizelist sympathies, approves the executions, but privately many Greeks shake their heads. The Turks condemn the deed, while it is evident it is bound to hurt Greece in the peace negotiations.

The western Thrace insurrection is spreading, the insurrectionists holding Xanthi and reaching the outskirts of Gumuldjina.

Italians Return Decorations

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 1.—The several Italian public men who had been decorated by the Greek Government have returned their decorations, as a protest against the execution of the Greek ministers. The Pope, who was deeply moved by the executions, as the Vatican has an representative at Athens, has instructed the Papal Nuncio at Bern to see Eleutherios Venizelos and to obtain his assurance that no further executions will occur.

NEW KANSAS SALT MINE

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Dec. 1.—The first salt mine in this section of the State is now being sunk. It will cost about \$1,000,000 to complete, it is said. The mine is to be 650 feet deep and will operate a vein of pure rock salt 18 feet thick. The shaft already has passed the 320-foot mark. Hutchinson has held a reputation as a salt manufacturing center, but the product heretofore has come from brine pumped by means of wells.

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CONSTABULARY FORCES NOW DOING SERVICE IN TEN STATES

Problem of More Adequate Protection for Rural Districts
Reflected in Policing of Outlying Areas

With the speedy increase in motor traffic there has grown up the problem of providing more adequate protection for the rural districts of the country, and this need has been reflected in the creation of special forces under the state Government to police the outlying roads and highways and perform other constabulary duties in districts heretofore inadequately cared for.

In 10 states—Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, New Jersey, Maryland, Colorado, Texas, West Virginia, Connecticut, and Massachusetts—effective state police forces organized along similar lines are now established. In Texas and Colorado they bear the picturesque title of Rangers, while in the other states they are called merely state police or state constabulary. There are other states which have a "sort of constabulary" under the state Government.

The Massachusetts State Police Force is under the direction of Col. Alfred Foote, State Commissioner of Public Safety. Authorized by act of the Legislature in 1921, the first group of special police, then 15 in number, began service at the Plymouth race track in July and August, 1921, aiding in the direction of traffic and policing the vicinity where many thousands gathered for the thirteenth celebration.

Originally Set at 50 Men
The original membership of the force was set at 50 men. This was increased by 90 by act of the Legislature in 1922, and 20 additional men have already been selected. The legislative authority extends to an addition of 60 more members, and it is expected that spring will find the complement of 140 officers in the service.

Capt. George A. Parker, in direct charge of the force, points out that the state police have about 9000 square miles to police. Their "beats" are 100 miles long instead of a few city blocks, but, he says, except for this difference their work does not differ materially from the work of the city police force.

There are three main troop headquarters of the state force—at Framingham, Paxton, and Northampton. Besides these there are already substations in Reading, Norwell, Barnstable and Lee. Stations are planned for Lakeville, Templeton, Shelburne and a few other places in order that all of the rural districts may be as completely covered as is possible with the force available.

The life of the state policeman is a military one. Discipline is the keynote of their ranks, in which today are to be found only veterans of the United States army, navy or marine corps. The membership, however, is not confined to men who have served in the military or naval forces of the Government, but it has been found that the men who saw service overseas or in the training camps of the United States fit more readily into the scheme and aims of the state police.

Entrance to the right to enlist in the force is by mental and physical examination. The latter follows the general lines of that given for the National Guard and the former is informational, seeking to bring out what the prospective trooper needs in the way of special training.

Once passed and enlisted, the new trooper enters school for a period of three months. His day is from 6.30 in the morning until 10.00 in the evening, and into this stretch he packs a wide range of activities. First there is training in horseback riding, motorcycle and automobile driving and care, marksmanship, drill, jiu jitsu and first aid.

Balancing this, four hours a day are put in study of law, including the criminal law, fish and game laws, automobile regulations and all statutes applying to the rural districts. Since the trooper must be equipped to prosecute cases in the courts, he is given court practice and spends time observing court procedure to the end that he may acquire poise and confidence in the performance of this phase of the work. Particular emphasis is placed in instruction on courtesy.

These are the demands made upon the trooper in the Massachusetts state police. And the ranks are filled with men who have proved their mettle on the firing line or in the uniform, and not a few of them wear war decorations of the United States and foreign countries.

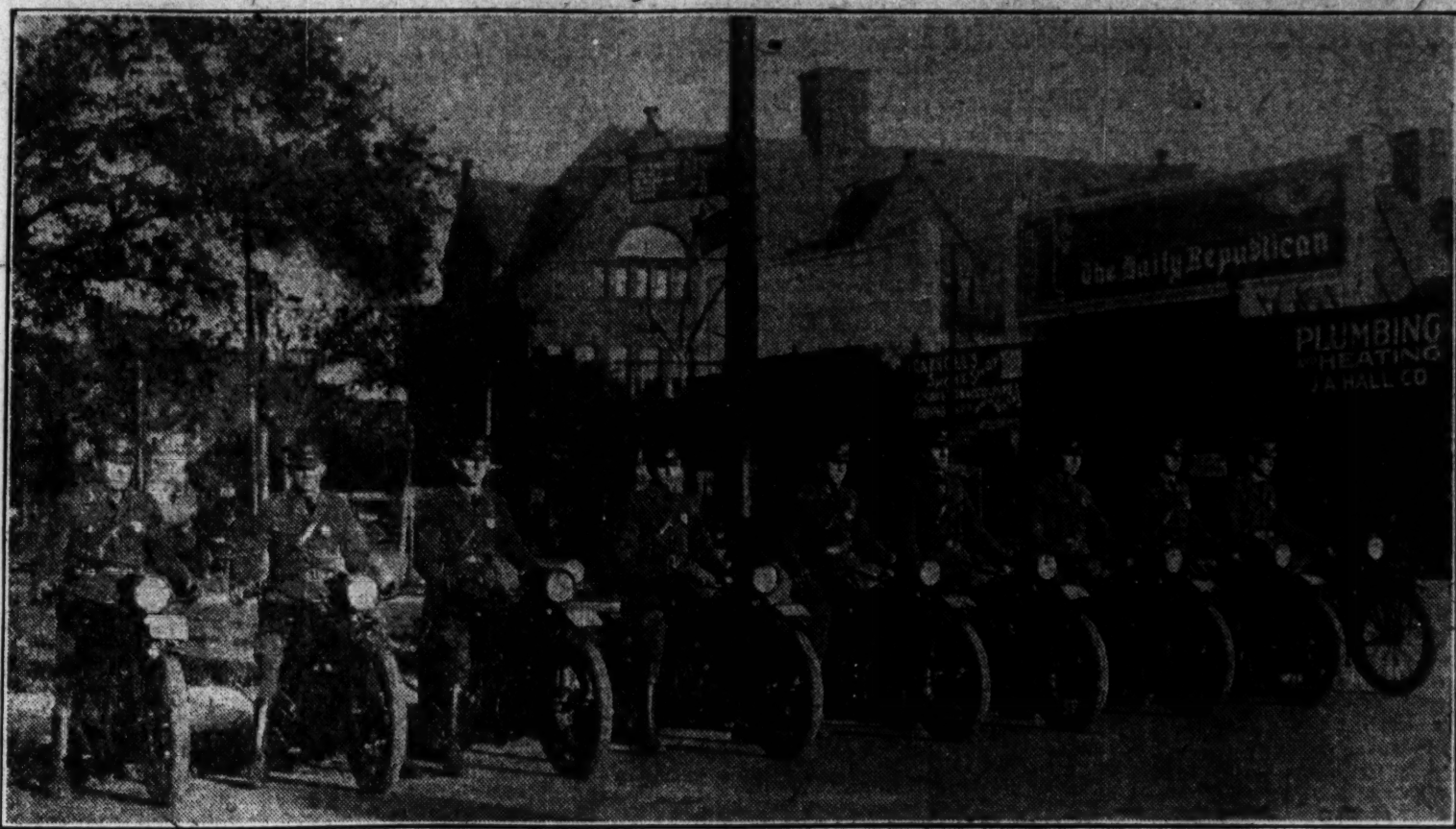
Duties Are Numerous

All varieties of offenses against the law are prosecuted by the force. Breaking up of illicit stills, and raiding of places in rural districts where liquor is sold, claims considerable attention. Policing of the back roads of the outlying districts during the week, and the main highways on Sundays, when traffic is heavy, is equally demanding. Last year there were many complaints made to the State that automobilists were helping themselves to fruit from wayside orchards. The troop was instructed to watch this activity and a number of arrests were made. This year there have been practically no complaints.

Where there is a regular uniformed police force in a city, the state troopers co-operate with the local officers in their work. The force also co-operates with the state detective bureau in its activities.

From organized labor alone has there arisen opposition to the state police. The claim of trade unions has been that the force would be used against strikers as it has been in Pennsylvania. In this connection, however, it is pointed out that the force cannot take any part in industrial troubles unless actual violence has occurred, and then only on the specific order of the Governor.

State officials and residents of the rural districts are agreed that the little more than a year of service of a limited force has proved its worth.



Part of Motorcycle Brigade of Massachusetts State Police That Patrol Highways

serious problem just now in Moscow. The city is filled far beyond its pre-war population. On the other hand there are less people now in Petrograd than before the war. Workmen are housed in apartment buildings and former hotels according to the departments in which they work, and ordinary sized bed rooms are today serving, in many instances, as the home of three and even four people.

This means that a brick stove must be built in the center of the room, and the window pane cut for a stovepipe, or if there be no stove, the cooking must be performed on a common range in the basement. The cutting of the wood and carrying of the water is a job in common. Under the circumstances the life goes on well enough only if the control is efficient. As a whole, though, the buildings are dirty, the sanitation ill-kept, and the occupants at odds. A good commandant may by his own personality keep things running smoothly, but much depends on his strength of character.

The buildings in Petrograd have remained in fairly good condition due to the greater use of granite, but in Moscow there is need for an enormous amount of repairs and rebuilding. Temporary repairs are now being put on many buildings but will require the expenditure of many millions of dollars before Moscow can be restored to anything like its former self.

NOONDAY CONCERTS FOR BUSINESS MEN

AKRON, O., Nov. 29 (Special Correspondence)—A large crowd attended recently the first of a series of free noonday concerts instituted by the Akron Tuesday Musical Club for the benefit of business men and others who, music-hungry, are able to spare a half-hour in attendance on the music masters.

If an audience of more than 1000 business men, clerks, workers, downtown shoppers and others tells anything, this innovation proved a great success. According to Miss Grace Henry, vice-president of the club, and herself a singer of some local prominence, the continuation of such free concerts in the future is assured. Many expressed their gratitude for the opportunity to brighten the daily round of work and inspire a better appreciation of good music," said Miss Henry.

Hats Off for the A. R. R.
On all railway cars having American Relief Administration supplies were the letters A. R. A. The word "Aar-a" is known to all Russians. It is the only name by which they know the American relief, and so it was, that on one occasion in a far away district, when a body of bandit cavalry bore down on a freight train, and saw the letters A. R. A. on the cars, horses were reined up, hats came off and the train was waved on.

In a number of instances relief inspectors were picked up by the bandits. Invariably the bandits escorted the Americans as far as they dared go, then bid them a friendly good-by. Everywhere throughout Russia today, the friendship for America is a living reality. There are enormous potentialities for doing good in this friendly attitude, and it is all the more pronounced because of the prejudice of Russians just now for the people of many European nations. This prejudice is leveled especially at the British, the French and the Germans.

The strength of America lies in the fact that her nationals have made no attempt to exploit the country. Americans privately and through their Government extended aid to Russia in the hour of her direct need, and this America did without motive of any kind. The Russians realize all this now, and the love they hold for this country is of a very deep and sincere kind.

Russians Beginning to Think
The Russians are thinking for themselves these days as they have never thought before. They are determined that the masses shall receive education, and today the schools are crowded. The trouble is that there are not sufficient facilities, but these facilities, it is hoped, will develop. The soldiers in active service are marched to the class room and at least must learn to read and write, which is a very great advance on conditions before the war. Boy scouts and girl scouts are in evidence in Moscow at present the same as in America, and during the past summer the early morning buses witnessed the boulevards filled with student bodies undergoing "setting-up" or calisthenic exercises.

Housing conditions present a most

More Women Than Men Quit Farms to Seek Richer Fields

Census Analysis Shows Larger Ratio of Men in Rural Districts Than for Whole Country

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Larger numbers of women than of men are leaving the farms in search of more lucrative fields of endeavor, the Census Bureau says, basing its statement on an analysis of the 1920 census statistics.

The enumeration shows the ratio of males to females was higher for farm population than for the total population, though the foreign-born element, in which the males considerably outnumber the females, is found mainly in the cities. The sex ratio of farm population on July 1, 1920, was 109.1 males to 100 females, while the ratio for the entire population was 104 males to 100 females.

Of the number of farm dwellers, totaling 31,614,269, males number 16,498,338 and females 15,115,931. Of the total farm population 49.5 per cent was 21 years and over, 24.7 per cent between 10 and 20 years, and 25.7 per cent under 10 years. Those 21 years and over numbered 15,632,093. For the country as a whole those 21 years and over comprised 57.6 per cent of the total population. The farm population, therefore, includes a relatively large proportion of persons under 21 and a relatively small proportion 21 years and over.

The difference in age distribution is declared by the Census Bureau to be due in large part to the fact that the majority of persons who leave the farm to take up their residence elsewhere have reached or passed 21. The largest proportions of children and youth in the farm population are shown for the southern states and the lowest for the New England states, New York, New Jersey, and California.

BILL AIMED AT KLAN FILED
Under a bill filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives today by J. E. Curtin, Representative-elect from East Boston, any member of a clan or other organization started "for the purpose of antagonizing" any religious or racial group "who invites others to join or who advocates unlawful destruction of property shall be liable to a fine of \$5000, or imprisonment of five years, or both.

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The outfit packed in a typical Chinese box consists of 136 playing pieces—somewhat like dominoes—the faces are of polished bone with carved figures—the backs of polished bamboo.
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You'll find this game as fascinating as bridge and all your friends will be playing it before the winter is over.

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PORT COLLECTOR EXPLAINS SPEECH

W. W. Lufkin Writes Universalist Pastors Talk Was Unofficial

Willfred W. Lufkin, collector of the Port of Boston, has written the Boston Universalist Ministers' Meeting, in reply to a query from them, stating that certain remarks made by him, construed as unfavorable to enforcement of prohibition, were merely his personal opinion and in no way official utterances. The remarks in question were made before the New England railroad and steamship agents in Gloucester, Mass., on Nov. 3.

According to the published report of Mr. Lufkin's speech, which the Universalist ministers wished to verify, the port collector had expressed it "as his belief that no more than one out of every 10 rum-running schooners plying the coast from the New Hampshire line to Rhode Island is caught, and further expressing his belief that the present prohibition law is unworkable, and will continue so." Public sentiment, he was reported to have said, is against enforcement of the law, and he hoped that Massachusetts would defeat the proposed state prohibition enforcement code.

WAGE INCREASE SOUGHT
FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 1 (Special)—A request for at least a 22 1/2 per cent increase in wages is to be made by the Doffers' Union of this city of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association at an early date. This was announced by John L. Campos, secretary-treasurer of the union. The demand will affect all the doffers employed by the local mills.

STRAWBERRIES \$2.50 A QUART
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The first shipment of Florida strawberries of the season has arrived and are selling at the record price of \$2.50 a quart.

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WORD "AAR-A" RECOGNIZED THROUGHOUT ENTIRE RUSSIA

Soviet Works Efficiently With Americans—Many Obstacles Overcome—Bandits Respect Supply Trains

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—When the American Relief Administration undertook to transport 700,000 tons of food and seed to Russia it was anticipated that great difficulty would be encountered in discharging the ships. As a matter of fact, the vessels unloading at Novorossiysk, Theodosia, and Odessa, in the Black Sea, and at Petrograd were dispatched in remarkably quick time. The Russians worked for the most part under American supervision.

It is characteristic of the Russian that he appreciates kindness and approbation. The Americans were generous in approval whenever there was merited occasion, but they were also firm and at no time familiar. The position of the Americans was a responsible one. They were in Russia to break great famine. Work had to be accomplished in record time. Russian personnel had to be employed. The results proved the wonderful efficiency of Russians working with Americans. This efficiency was known to those of our manufacturers who had established works in Russia—plants like the Singer Sewing Machine Works at Poddisk, Westinghouse at Jaroslav, the International Harvester Company near Moscow, the Pneumatic Tool Works at Petrograd, and other shops. At the Singer works the shop efficiency was unexcelled by the very best plants in Europe.

Loading and Discharging Grain
Practically all the Russian seaports are equipped with mechanical apparatus for the loading of grain. There were no discharge appliances. Russia before the war exported more grain than any nation in the world. It was never anticipated that grain would have to be unloaded at Russian ports for shipment to the interior. In consequence, the Americans and Russians improvised apparatus of a temporary character, and ships were unloaded faster than railway cars were available. This meant storing much grain for the time being, and at the outset all the warehouses were taxed.

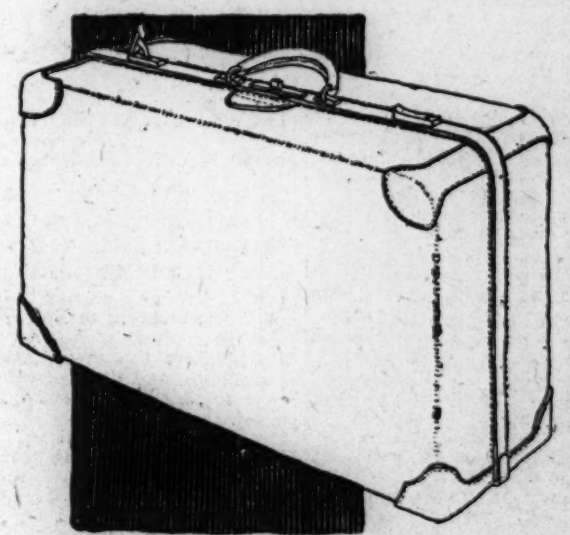
The crux of the situation was transportation. The entire Russian railway system was run down. Rolling stock had not been replenished since the beginning of the war, and there were few locomotives in service that could be counted as good. Track conditions demanded repairs and there were many bridges in need of immediate attention.

Here again the Americans and Russians working together overcame obstacle after obstacle. Several locomotives were erected by dismantling two old ones and combining in one the sound parts of the other. Locomotives susceptible of immediate and not

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Real Cowhide Saddle Leather \$19.75

Gladstone Bag

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LESSONS SEEN IN MAINE FARMS

State Commissioner of Agriculture Points to Way for Improvement

PERRY, Me., Dec. 1 (Special).—Agreeing that most of the statements regarding the decline of agriculture in Maine, taken largely from the United States census, have been true, Frank P. Washburn, State Commissioner of Agriculture, points out omissions that reflect to Maine's advantage and the lessons to be learned from the experience of the past. He says:

There are certain advantages that should be placed upon the credit side of the Maine agricultural ledger. We lead the country in the production of potatoes per acre and very frequently lead in per acre production of oats, wheat and corn. Added to this, we have a higher percentage of live stock than in any other state. There are fewer children and women at work in the barns and fields of Maine farms than in those of any other state in proportion of farm population.

Contentment an Issue
But, after all, it is wholly a problem of the number of farms, or the acreage under cultivation? Is it not rather a question of the prosperity and contentment of those now upon our farms. There is already an overproduction of Maine's greatest agricultural products, potatoes, hay, milk living. These and the disposal of these products should be our greatest concern. We should get away from the old urban idea that all the farmer needs is to complain, work harder, and economize more.

Our farmers have for many years, especially during and following the war period, been engaged in a most heroic effort to produce without regard to outlay or reward. They have been too busy to count the cost. They have neglected the marketing end of their business. The man who has from \$500 to \$25,000 invested in a potato farm or a dairy enterprise, and who is forced by unfavorable labor conditions to perform most of the actual labor himself, has little time to work out improved methods of marketing or finance, or ever to see over the wall of hard work by which he is surrounded.

The purchasing power of the Maine farmer's crop is now the lowest per bushel ever known. It will be an anxious period for all, but we shall come through. We are not yet ready to accept the situation as hopeless, or the idea that it is too late to plan for improvement. Maine farmers are not the only unfortunate. Those in other states are having their "crucial" as well, and it is not, perhaps, after all, such a misfortune to have \$21 land upon which to pay interest and taxes instead of property valued at \$150 to \$200 per acre.

Co-operative Development

If we refer again to those same census returns, we shall find that almost without exception those states that have gone farthest in developing co-operation have been the most successful ones that have made the greatest agricultural progress during the past 10 or 20 years. In 1919 2½ per cent of our Maine farmers sold their products to the co-operative plan, while in Minnesota and California, the percentages were 43 and 22 respectively.

Why not try the experiment of establishing some co-operative consumers' organizations in our cities, to purchase directly from farmers' associations? Are we not about ready for the establishment of modern storage warehouses in one of our Maine cities where farm products can be stored and a regular supply assured our merchants and hotel keepers without going over the usual expensive and unsatisfactory course of shipping to Boston and re-shipping back to Maine? May we not hope for some legislation this year which will protect the markings on our potato packages so that they will mean something to the buyer? True, it would be better for the farmer to get the results for themselves, as they will, in time, but if we expect immediate progress their efforts must be encouraged and supported now.

EXTENSION WORKERS TO OUTLINE PROGRAM

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 1.—County extension agents from all over the State will meet in the eighth annual conference of extension workers to be held at New Hampshire College, Dec. 4 to 8. Joining with the extension staff at the meetings will be the resident teachers of agriculture and home economics here at the college, the extension, the state farm bureau project leaders and representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture. A state program of extension work will be the objective of the conference.

The opening session will be held Monday evening with addresses by President R. D. Hetzel, Director J. C. Kendall and H. W. Hochbaum of the United States Department of Agriculture. Group meetings of the agricultural workers, home economics agents and boys' and girls' club leaders will be held throughout the week, and on Friday at a joint session it is expected that the state program will be drawn up. This state program will be based on the desires of the communities as expressed at the recent series of community farm bureau meetings, and, as already noted, into county programs at the county farm bureau annual meetings.

BIRD SANCTUARY TO BE DEVELOPED

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 1 (Special).—The St. Albans farm will be removed to the sanctuary for migratory birds which the State has established on 1000 acres of marshland on Lake Champlain, according to Harold P. Sheldon, state fish and game commissioner. About 2000 pheasants were raised this year and given to various organizations to liberate.

The sanctuary is in the pathway of great numbers of migratory birds, it being the natural course for ducks and geese from the Hudson's Bay district in their migrations to the south. It is intended to permit the public to visit the sanctuary and see the birds in their native haunts. Commissioner Sheldon believes that the extensiveness of the tract and the conditions that exist there will induce a great many varieties of ducks to stop there instead of going farther north.

Atlantic City May Be Seen Without Payment of Carfare

Mechanics Hall Reproduction of New Jersey Mecca Furnishes All of Its Attractions

Atlantic City—Improved, rejuvenated and dedicated to a worthy cause—has come to Boston. The famous New Jersey resort—done New England fashion—opened to receive a crowd of clamoring Bostonian pleasure-seekers in Mechanics Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. The official electric-button-pressing, which is a privilege reserved for no less a person than Gov. Channing H. Cox, will take place this evening, when the city will be formally turned over to Mrs. Benjamin F. Pittman by its architect, Thomas H. Converse, Jr., Pittman, in turn, will defer to Governor Cox whose task it will be to dedicate it and set the wheels of its industries—which, be it known, are myriad, officially turning. In the meantime—impatient of formal conventions—the place is crowded with pre-season visitors.

To inquire what it's all about is, perhaps, superfluous. One doesn't go to Atlantic City for any other reason than Atlantic City. And so it will be with the town-in-miniature built in Mechanics Hall. The rushing confusion in countless shops, the hourly entertainments along the walk, the Atlantic City Theater—all these combine to recommend the city as enough of joy in itself. And by some mysterious alchemy the atmosphere along the walk itself is charged with a freshness that seems to blow right in from the cool—if canvas—sea.

But, while being refreshed in Boston's Atlantic City, one feels the added satisfaction of knowing that the money spent for pleasure will be spent, again, for the pleasure of others—perhaps more needy. The proceeds of the exposition, which continues from Dec. 1 to 9, will go to benefit several organizations.

Among the scores of shops, where everything from the latest books to the latest Paris creations are sold, and which include many educational exhibitions, that showing the work of

the Massachusetts Association for the Blind, with its booth, "Victory Over Blindness," is one of the most interesting. In this display there is ample evidence of the extent to which this organization has enabled blind men and women to overcome their handicap and become almost wholly self-supporting. Included in this work are samples of baskets, cabinet pieces, woven fabrics and a full assortment of dustier, mop, dish towels, and kitchen cloths and aprons. "To help the blind to help themselves" is the purpose of this association.

The kaleidoscope of the day's activity in Atlantic City is bewildering. Boston society is there en masse—a spectacle dazzling enough in itself. The great cafe, "The Hut," boasts a menu of New England specialties which could be found nowhere else. The Palm Garden for the tea-dance, games of skill of infinite variety, and a daily theatrical program which claims among its talent the finest of New England's own—all these, and many more comprise an indoor recreational ground which, to say the least, constitutes a serious menace to the ascendancy of its New Jersey counterpart.

Nor must the fact be overlooked that the various institutions with unparalleled success. Boston may claim a large number who profess an Atlantic City appreciation. To that great class of Bostonians who have gathered at the New Jersey pleasure mecca this exhibition will be of more than passing interest. To others who have never made the pilgrimage, Atlantic City-brought-to-Boston will provide all the pleasure with none of the carfare.

CITY DISPUTES COAL DEMURRAGE

Cargo of Semi-Anthracite in Port May Be Refused

While the Norwegian steamship Key West tugs at her anchor in quarantine, with 5942 tons of "semi-anthracite" coal, brought from Cardiff, Wales, in her hold, the city of Boston, which contracted with a New York importing firm for the fuel, is disputing two days' demurrage charges on the cargo. The Key West reached port Saturday, and the city claims it was not notified until Monday. Demurrage amounts to about \$600 a day.

Plans were being made to dock the vessel at the navy yard during the day, if the demurrage is settled, and the city is to distribute the coal from the navy yard, and from a dock in the South End and another in Dorchester, in one and two-ton lots. It is British bituminous coal, but having been screened twice, goes by the trade name "semi-anthracite." A city official has inspected the cargo and says it is an excellent grade of British coal.

The fuel was purchased at \$9.95 per long ton, delivered alongside. To be must be added 39 cents a ton for discharging and 18 cents a ton for demurrage has to be added, it may be impossible for the city to sell it as low as current dealers' prices, in which event the cargo may be refused by the city.

COMMITTEE PLANS TO EXPOSE SPURIOUS FABRICS TO WOMEN

New York Organization, Through Educational Campaign, Will Seek Standardization

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—"First knowledge—then action. That," said Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman of the cost of living committee of the League of Women Voters of New York State, "is the policy which we have followed since the organization of our committee, and the one which we expect to follow as future work is outlined."

"At the present time," continued Mrs. Laidlaw, "we are working very earnestly for a standardization of fabrics. We have not gotten as far as any legislation, but we are gradually working up to it through a process of educating the public."

Chemical laden fabrics, silks made of wood fibres and paper fibres, and woolen materials which are partly made of carpet wool are the center of attack for Mrs. Laidlaw's committee. "All that glistens is not silk," stated the committee chairman. "We are endeavoring to educate the women to a realization that some silks are 50 per cent paper. Many silks are very beautiful because short lengths of artificial silk are thrown up on the surface. In many of the woolen fabrics the manufacturers have cleverly utilized carpet wool, because it is the only wool which is not loaded with a tariff. For all such camouflages and injustices the housewife pays and will continue to pay until education in the matter becomes so general that every up-to-date woman will demand the grade of material for which she is paying."

Through the distribution of literature the committee is educating women of the State in this important work. Mrs. Laidlaw and her group of women are working also this winter against unreasonable tariffs and are calling on the Government for some adequate investigation of the coal situation. Better transportation, terminal markets, and port authority are other objectives.

From the kitchen sink to inter-

FALL RIVER TO GET UNEXPECTED FUNDS

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 1 (Special).—Unexpected revenue of \$292,000 is to be received by the city this year from the apportionment of the state corporation tax. The amount named is the excess above the amount estimated at the first of the year. Although the city will finish the year with a substantial balance, this big item will be added to what goes over to next year's finances.

At the beginning of the year the state tax commissioner instructed the city not to estimate about \$200,000 revenue from the state corporation tax. He has just informed Mayor James H. Kay that this year's receipts will be larger than ever before and that the city's share will be \$492,000 in cash. This, comes totally unexpected, for the prospect of revenue from this source was not particularly good and when the city's finances were estimated at the beginning of the year this revenue was placed at \$200,000. In 1921 the estimate of revenue was \$270,000.

GAS COMPANY TO EXPAND
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30 (Special).—The Providence Gas Company has purchased the downtown building and site at Weybosset and Orange streets and will erect a building on the 9300 square feet of land to meet the needs of increasing business. The new building will house sales and office forces of the company. The old building had been occupied by Taylor, Symonds & Co., wholesalers in dry goods, since 1861.

COMMITTEE PLANS TO EXPOSE SPURIOUS FABRICS TO WOMEN

New York Organization, Through Educational Campaign, Will Seek Standardization

national relations there may seem to be a vast space," Mrs. Laidlaw commented, "yet as our work progresses the women are realizing more and more that their real objective is the fostering of international relations. To be of real service to the world we must do things internationally and our warfare against the present extortionate tariff is directed toward this end. When the individual woman realizes her duty to be well informed on every economic question, whether it be the correct judgment of textiles or the backing of a demand for a government coal inquiry something will have been accomplished toward the solution of our great economic complex."

FEDERAL AID FOR CALIFORNIA ROADS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Thirty-nine counties in California, which have national forests within their borders, will receive \$157,191 from the Federal Treasury for school and road development work, according to a statement by P. G. Redington, district forester.

This sum represents 25 per cent of the \$628,765 received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, from timber sales, etc. An additional 10 per cent of national forest receipts, amounting to \$62,876, is to be spent by the forest service in the construction of minor roads and trails within the forests in the various counties.

JUSTICE WILL BE TOPIC
Dr. Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard Law School, will speak on "The Growing Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice" at the Old South Meeting House, on Dec. 3, at 3:15 p. m. A musical program will be given at the Male Quartet will open the meeting. After the address the audience will have an opportunity to ask questions.

WOMEN PLAN AID FOR WORKING GIRLS

Three Members-Elect of Minnesota Legislature Also to Work for Child Welfare

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 30.—Efforts in behalf of working girls and child welfare is the one issue upon which the first three women ever to represent Hennepin County (Minneapolis) in the Minnesota Legislature are united, and for which they will work when the session begins next January.

Only one woman representative, Miss Myrtle Cain, of the 8th Legislative district, has definite policies. Endorsed by the Farmer-Labor party, which this year elected a United States Senator in Minnesota, and the Working People's Nonpartisan Political League, Miss Cain will support the platform of the two organizations. This calls for progressive farm legislation; relief to overburdened working girls in industry; opposition to the proposed State Constabulary; repeal of the Brooks-Coleman law, which gave traction companies indefinite franchise, and restoration of the direct primary, which was replaced two years ago by the convention method.

Mrs. Mabel Hurd Paige, wife of Prof. James Paige of the University of Minnesota law school, declared she would support child welfare and working girl legislation, although her main intention in seeking her seat in the Minnesota Assembly from the Thirtieth District was to get women in office, to help in making the laws which govern both sexes. Admitted to the bar, and head of the Women's Christian Association, an organization composed of 750 working girls, Mrs. Paige said that she would "go to the Legislature and work generally."

The third woman state legislator, Mrs. Sue M. Dickey Hough, will put her votes to industrial and welfare legislation, especially that which affects employed girls, and support progressive measures, she stated. Mrs. Hough is a real estate dealer. Miss Cain has been identified with Labor organizations for several years, and her last position was organizer for the Minnesota Federation of Labor.

JAIL SENTENCES FOR ALL DRY LAW VIOLATORS FAVORED

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 1.—Jail sentences for all convicted violators of the Volstead Act are favored by Gov. Percival P. Baxter, who says such a course is necessary to stem the growing tendency to hold the law in disrespect.

"Releasing offenders on probation, suspending jail sentences or imposing fines instead of jail sentences in liquor cases do not tend to stimulate a respect for law," he says.

There is urgent need for a greater respect for law and I want to do everything in my power not only to impress on our citizens that the institutions of this country cannot endure unless good citizens cheerfully obey the laws which the representatives of the people have placed upon the statute books."

COPLEY SOCIETY TO HOLD MEETING

Members of the Copley Society of Boston will hold their annual meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 6 in the residence of Mrs. Everett Morris, 115 Commonwealth Avenue, where they will be able to appreciate the mural decorations in the music room executed by Edwin H. Blashfield, one of America's foremost painters. The Copley Society, which claims to be one of the most international organizations in Boston, has a membership of 1190 artists from all over the world. Nominations for the society's board of governors for 1923 are: President, Holker Abbott; vice-presidents, Thomas Allen, H. Winthrop Peirce; secretary, Frederick W. Coburn; treasurer, D. Blakely Hoar; governors, Desmond Fitzgerald, Miss Ethel A. Forbes, Miss Lois E. Howe, Miss Helen G. Moseley, Charles H. Pepper, Edward R. Warren and John A. Wilson.

'MAD MONK' OF RUSSIA ARRIVES IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Sergei Michailowitch Turfanoff, known as Heliador or Hliador, the "mad monk" of Russia, who was, before the revolution, Abbot of Tsaritsyn and a prominent figure in Russian church politics, arrived here yesterday on the Lithuania.

Hliador, who was exiled from Russia by Czar Nicholas, and unfrocked by the Holy Synod of the Russian orthodox church after disobeying orders of the church 11 years ago, said, he came to this country to become citizen and a Baptist minister, and to work among Russian Baptists in this country.

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Music and Theaters

Paderewski in Boston

In Symphony Hall Wednesday afternoon, Paderewski gave his first Boston recital since his return to the concert platform, playing the following program:
Mendelssohn, Variations "Scherzo," Op. 54; Schumann, Fantasia, Op. 17; Beethoven, Sonata, Op. 57; Chopin, Ballade, G minor, Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 2, Mazurka, B-flat minor, Op. 24, No. 4, Scherzo, C-sharp minor; Liszt, "Au bord d'une source"; Etude de concert, F minor; Polonaise, E major.

The pianist's reception was marked by incidents similar to those that have occurred in other cities this fall, and intermittently everywhere for the last 30 years. The lights were lowered some time before the player's appearance, inducing a protracted hush by way of preparation. His entrance was the signal for a considerable portion of the audience to rise, and there was waving of programs in greeting. Finally, at the close, there was the old time pressing forward to the edge of the platform to listen at close range to a second program, generously accorded. As a preliminary, to insure quiet, and whenever the applause overtaken him, Paderewski does not depend upon situation. Neither does it rely upon wit of line alone. It is, rather, a painting of character against a background of environment. "Le Misanthrope," then, draws its comedy from the pious acceptance by its characters of their environment set in contrast against the revolt of one of them.

We have Alceste, qui parle franchement, admirer of the fair Célimène, who reveals in admiration and is loath to relinquish her own particular court, avowing his misanthropy to his companion by suzerainty, Philinte. He prelates the threat of duel with petulant condemnation of a sonnet from the pen of Oreste, co-admirer of Célimène. Protestations of Célimène run the scale from pleading to anger, are interrupted by the arrival of Acate and Clitandre, courtiers in whom Molière portrays types of the court, and end with Alceste called before the tribunal for the prevention of duels.

Célimène retains her court, Alceste his penchant for the whole truth. Finally, defeated in a lawsuit, Alceste is convinced that misanthropy is his creed and determines to escape his environment. Acate, Clitandre and Oreste discover that they have been the game of the fair Célimène. Alceste remains, his courtship exigent and the desert with Célimène his goal. To this extent the admired of the court cannot go and Alceste is left with the determination to depart.
Et chercher sur la terre un endroit où se cache un homme d'honneur on sait la liberté.

Mlle. Cécile Sorel plays to the rôle of Célimène the air of confidence in admiration, the affectations, the duty laugh with a hint of sneer, of contempt and of challenge, which Molière must have conceived for that lady. She is particularly achieving in her "charade scene," when, surrounded by Acate and Clitandre, laughing in flattery as she pillories this and that personage of the court in daring characterization, she goads Alceste to indignation and protest.

M. Louis Ravet, as Oreste, co-operates with M. Lambert to make the task of reading the sonnet amusingly ad libly, and is the buxom, burlesque admirer with effect. M. Georges Seller loses no opportunity to make the character of Philinte a foil to Alceste and a complaisant noble who can see no cause for protest against life. M. Charlie Gervil and M. René Stern carry off work of Acate and Clitandre with all the rapidity required in those gentlemen.

The character of Elifant, cousin of Célimène, is not demanding, but to it Mlle. Rachel Berend gives a dainty interpretation. As Arsinée, the prude and gossip, Mme. Marsans is excellent.
M. Lambert really dominates, however. He jumps from sarcasm to anger with facility. He has caught the character of Alceste, which some hold is no small reflection of Molière's own experience with the court of Louis XIV, completely. He creates for his audience a mixture of sympathy, even pity; exasperation at his refusal to temporize even a little with frankness; and agreement, out of which he builds appreciation despite his faults.
R. W. W.

LIVE-STOCK TAX MAY BE REMOVED

New Hampshire Democratic Leader to Introduce Measure in Next Legislature

JAFFREY, N. H., Dec. 1 (Special).—Exemption of all live stock from taxation in New Hampshire, as a means for reducing food costs, will be provided for in a measure that George H. Duncan, one of the Democratic leaders, has agreed to introduce in the incoming session of the state Legislature. It is believed that such an exemption would tend to increase the stock holdings of New Hampshire farmers and that the ultimate effect of such an increase would be a reduction in the price of milk, eggs, and meat.

Mr. Duncan says his investigation into agricultural tendencies shows that in the past decade there has been a steady decrease in the number of live stock on New Hampshire farms levied upon them. For instance, the number of sheep decreased from 27,051 in 1911 to 14,569 in 1922. This decrease was 47 per cent but during that same period the taxation on each animal increased on an average from \$4.07 to \$6.27 or a percentage of increase in taxation of 54.

In 1911 there were 5958 hogs which were taxed at \$10.87 each and in 1922 there were only 3272, which were taxed at \$17.65. The number of hogs decreased 45 per cent but the taxes on them increased 62 per cent. Similarly the neat stock decreased in the same period from 21,112 to 15,550 or 26 per cent, and the taxes increased 60 per cent on neat stock. The number of cows remained stationary and the taxes on cows increased from \$30.08 per cow to \$54.15, an increase of 80 per cent.

In the last 10 years the valuation of all kinds of taxable property has materially increased and notwithstanding this the average tax rate has gone up from \$2.10 per \$100 of valuation to \$2.44 which is the average rate this year. A tax on anything that is destructible has a tendency to destroy the article taxed. Mr. Duncan says, New Hampshire's heavy tax on dogs tends to decrease and actually has decreased the number of dogs. A tax on sheep will restrict the number of sheep and apparently has already done so.

Mr. Duncan goes on to argue that the revenue which is derived out of taxes on live stock is comparatively insignificant. In 1922 the live-stock taxes amount to only \$232,853, or about 3 per cent of all the property taxes that are collected. It is claimed that if live stock were exempted, the average increase in the tax on other taxable property would be about one-twentieth of 1 per cent or 5 cents on each \$100 worth of property.

This increase, insignificant as it may seem, would be offset in the course of time by an increase in other taxable property which would come into existence incident to the increase that would come in the number of head of live stock. There would also be a saving to the public in the expense of assessing the taxes on live stock, which is considered by the annual census and valuation of all these animals.

GIRL SCOUT SCHOOL OPENS

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 1 (Special).—Worcester Council of Girl Scouts have opened a training school for scout officers. Eight lessons in the course will be given by state commissioner and directors, and a class of 30 has enrolled. All branches of Scout craft will be the subject of lectures. This is the second school since the movement was begun here two years ago, and the course is offered on account of the increasing demand for leaders in troops in all parts of the city and suburbs.

COMMUNITY SCHOOL READY

LINCOLN, R. I., Dec. 1 (Special).—A new community schoolhouse, built in the Lime Rock section to accommodate pupils of three other remote villages in which new schools were needed, has been formally turned over to the town. It cost to build and equip, \$20,000. The Lime Rock school is the first community school in the state in conjunction with the school is a motor bus service for the pupils.

Try them baked:
Wash SUNSWEET PRUNES, cover with warm water and soak over night. Bake in a casserole in a slow oven using same water fruit was soaked in. Cook until tender. No sugar is required. Serve plain or add boiled custard sauce or whipped cream. Fine for breakfast or dessert!

Ask your grocer for Sunsweet Prunes in the new 2-lb. carton, and send for the Sunsweet Recipe Packet—free! California Prune & Apricot Growers Association, 1400 Market Street, San Jose, Cal.

Groote Schuur, a Premier's Home for Premiers

GROOTE SCHUUR, Cecil Rhodes' old home, shelters today one of the world's foremost statesmen, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts. This gift from the "empire builder," who bequeathed to his country his estate "for a residence for the Prime Minister," carries a message calling for whole-hearted and ungrudging service to humanity. And Smuts, amid the historic aspect of Groote Schuur, has heard the call and is undoubtedly applying his great ability to the blending and harmonizing of races within the Union of South Africa.

Groote Schuur recalls the early history of the subcontinent of South Africa. In that the house was reconstructed on the site of the granaries of the Old Dutch East India Company. Hierodotus tells of a Phœnician expedition which circumnavigated Africa about 600 B. C., but this report lacks confirmation. Not until Portuguese mariners of the fifteenth century sought a sea route to the East Indies round Africa, does South Africa figure in world history. The remarkable Zimbabwe ruins in Rhodesia, however, bear witness to an ancient civilization. The Cape of Good Hope was first discovered by a Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Diaz, in 1486, who landed in Algoa Bay. Vasco da Gama reached and named Natal in 1497, from whence he sailed up the east coast and across the ocean to India. But while the Portuguese discovered South Africa, the Dutch were the first colonizers, for Van Riebeeck founded the city of Cape Town in 1652 and established a half-way house to the East for the Dutch East India Company.

Historic Bronze Relief

The house is a handsome building in which many of the finest features of the best era of Dutch architecture and furnishing are preserved. Above the stoep, in the center gable of the building, appears a striking bronze relief representing the landing of Van Riebeeck in Cape Town. This was modeled by Tweed and specially cast for the building by direction of Cecil Rhodes. At the stoep are two old pieces of ordnance—one a decorated design of Spanish or Portuguese origin which were discovered in Portuguese East Africa. The door of Groote Schuur is a replica of the final door purchased by Mr. Rhodes from the old homestead of Martinus Melk, known as Elsenburg, in the Mulders Vlei district. The original was destroyed by fire in 1896, but the brass and other metal fittings, including the finely wrought iron grills on either hand, are the originals.

On the left of the vestibule are the sitting room and the library. The former contains excellent examples of Colonial furniture and eighteenth century clocks. The library, in addition to the bound typewritten copies of all the Roman and Greek Classics in the British Museum, contains many objects of historical interest. In this room are the flags which the Rhodesian pioneers carried when the rule of Lobengula in Mashonaland was abolished in favor of the administration of the Chartered Company. Splendid examples of Oriental, Indian, Chinese and to be found in this apartment, and in the cabinets are displayed many interesting relics of Rhodesia. Among these may be enumerated the Phœnician implements from Zimbabwe, a carved wooden dish bearing signs of the zodiac, from the same locality, soap stone birds, small pieces of gold decoration and gold studs, which, possibly, formed a portion of the adornment of the temples of Zimbabwe. The Silver Elephant given to Lobengula by the Tati Concession Company, discovered in the ruins of the royal kraal at Bulawayo, is also preserved in this room.

In the Achterhuis, the means of approach to the dining and drawing rooms, are displayed various long-case clocks and eighteenth century Dutch brasswork. The dining-room is paneled in teak and contains excellent tapestries and a collection of glass bokaalen, several of which were the original drinking vessels of the Dutch East India Company. The drawing-room of Groote Schuur is one of the most interesting apartments, not only on account of the valuable Oriental and Delft China which Mr. Rhodes used as a means of decoration, but also by reason of the numerous specimens of Colonial and other furniture which are preserved therein. Among many valuable relics, of bygone days are the beautiful brass-bound cabinet of maple wood, and the inlaid writing table of Eastern origin. There are also several splendid bronzes by Tweed, one of which is of Burns, the poet.

Cecil Rhodes was an enthusiastic collector of long-case clocks, and marvelous examples of these are placed upon the staircase, with a wealth of old china displayed in cabinets. The apartments on the first floor are devoted to bedrooms, and the bedroom used by Mr. Rhodes is in the wing above the billiard room, with a noble bay which commands a magnificent prospect over the estate, Table Mountain and the Devil's Peak. From the balcony above the stoep a distant vista of the National Memorial may be obtained. It was in this grounds of Groote Schuur by the citizens of South Africa.

The Rhodes Memorial

The memorial is reached by a pathway leading through the paddocks above the "Woolstack," the summer residence of Rudyard Kipling. From the slopes of the hillside beyond the formal garden the views, looking over the red-tiled roof and twisted chimneys of the homestead, present the vast expanse of the Cape Flats bounded on either hand by the Indian and Atlantic oceans. The actual site of the memorial adjoins the vantage point which Rhodes loved so well that he made a road to it and erected a seat there. This old seat still remains upon the eminence in the grounds of Groote Schuur. The scene this mountain spur commands is of wondrous beauty. At the back the beetling cliffs of the Devil's Peak tower 2000 feet into the blue of the African sky, flanked by massive bastions clad in sylvan luxuriance. In the shimmering haze away to the left lies the silvery strand of Table Bay, where,

with never-ending rhythm, the great Atlantic rollers chase each other inshore, till their snowy crests curl over and are lost in the boiling foam. To the right as far as the eye can see is False Bay, washed by the warmer waters of the Indian Ocean, while the horizon in front is broken up by the towering peaks of the Hottentots Holland, their mystic beauty enhanced by the glamour of that kaleidoscopic coloring which is peculiar to South Africa. Along the "Flats" falls the blue shadow of Table Mountain—a subtle spell cast by the great granite pile upon a landscape already lavishly endowed by nature. This shadow, which extends across the peninsula from ocean to ocean, changes in hue with varying atmospheric conditions, but is usually blue.

The central figure of the Memorial is an equestrian group, "Physical Energy," by G. R. Watts, R. A., emblematic of energy, achievement, and outlook. The group represents a man reclining in his powerful horse. The rider, every muscle tense, is eagerly scanning the distance for fresh fields of conquest, and the horse stands with arched neck and uplifted foot. The group, which is cast in bronze, is set on a massive granite bastion at the foot of the stairway leading to the temple, wherein stands the bust of Rhodes himself.

Ten steps give access to a broad terrace, the massive coping of its low walls on either hand forming the pilings upon which repose lions couchant. This design is thrice repeated, and at the crest of the stairway rises with noble impressiveness a Doric temple or colonnade, deep and broadening out beyond the breadth of the grand approach. The design was inspired by the Acropolis at Athens. The eight lions that flank the approach to the temple were the work of J. M. Swan, and they are modeled from the Sphinx lions of Egypt. The architectural structure is in granite, hewn from the sides of Table Mountain, and the lions are cast in bronze.

The Resident Premier

Such solid splendor and environment might well be expected to dwarf the human element to proportions of comparative insignificance. But in the case of Jan Christian Smuts, these things only serve to increase the brilliance of a great personality.

He was born on May 24, 1870, at Bovenplaat in the western province of Cape Colony, where his father, Jacobus Abraham Smuts, had a farm. His parents were of stout Dutch stock. In 1882 his meager home schooling was supplemented by regular work in Riebeeck school. At 15 he entered Victoria College, Stellenbosch. Two years later he matriculated for the Cape University and there took his B.A. degree. In 1891 he won the Ebdon Scholarship and was thus provided with funds to bring him to Europe. His subsequent academic career was divided between Cambridge, Leyden, and Bonn. In 1894 the Council of Legal Education in England awarded Smuts a special prize of £50 for the best examination in constitutional law and legal history.

After his return to South Africa Smuts began to practice at the bar. At this stage he first fell under the influence of Rhodes, who was then preaching the doctrine of "equal rights for all civilized men south of the Zambesi," and as the dominating figure in political life, was maintaining friendly relations between the

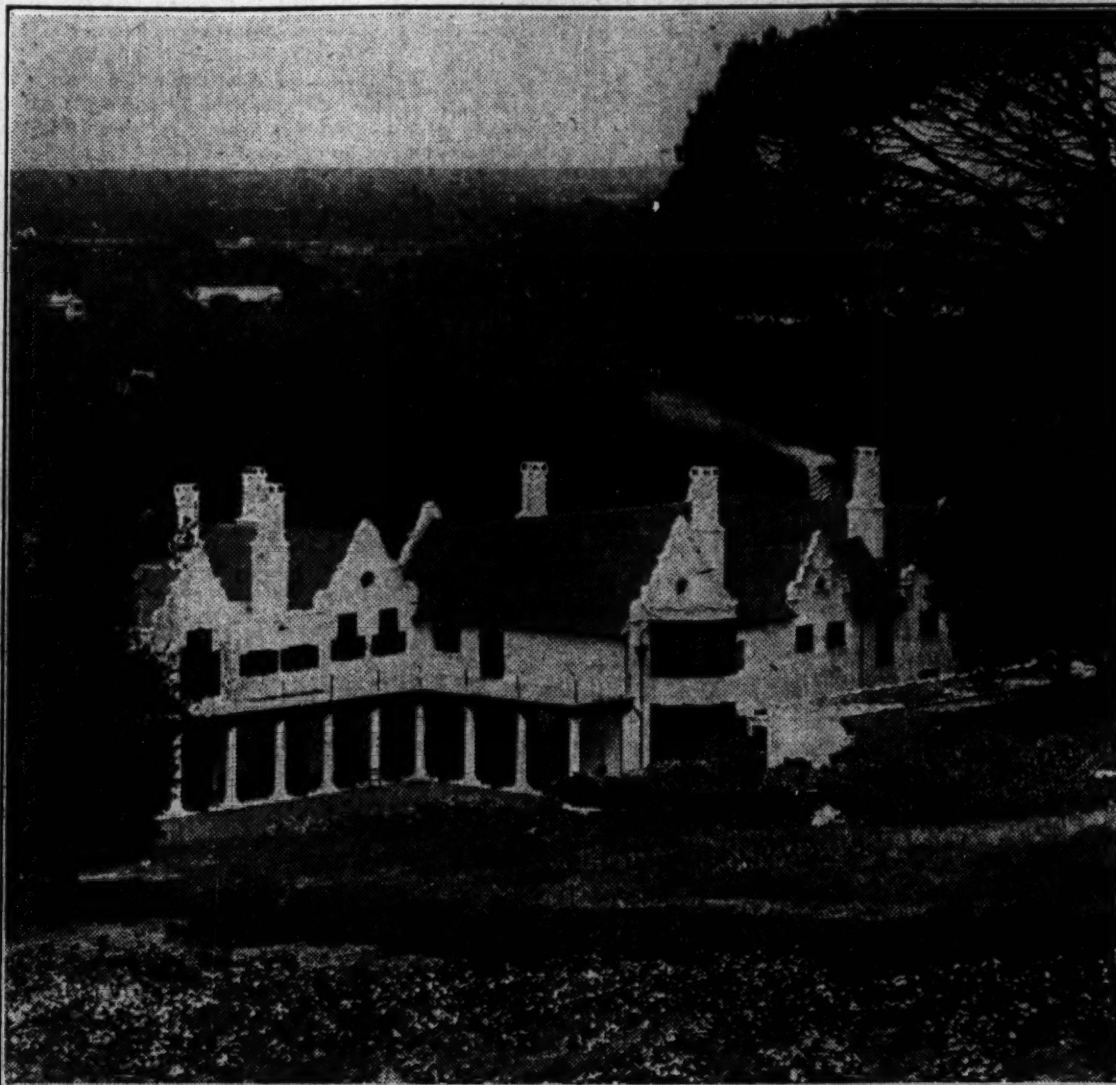
up strategy, organized the Boer army and was responsible for its commissariat and transport. Before going to Johannesburg Smuts married his boyhood's sweetheart, Miss Sibylla Margaret Krige, a girl who shared his tastes and did much to transform him from a studious youth into a public-spirited man.

The story of Smuts' brilliant leadership in the two years' guerrilla warfare, which followed the capture of Pretoria by the British, is a matter of history. He finally accepted the peace terms offered by Kitchener, and, being left a poor man, returned to his law practice. It was not until Lord

was invited to London and became a permanent member of the Imperial War Cabinet.

At the Peace Conference Smuts came into much prominence by his advocacy of the British Dominions receiving "a position of absolute equality and freedom, not only among other states of the Empire, but among the other nations of the world." He strongly supported the idea of the League of Nations and assisted Lord Robert Cecil in the preparation of the scheme finally accepted.

The more recent history of Smuts' triumph over General Hertzog and the Nationalists of South Africa needs no



The Estate in Rondebosch, Near Cape Town, Given by Cecil Rhodes to the Union of South Africa for a Residence for the Prime Ministers of the Future

Miner's departure from South Africa that Botha was able to induce Smuts to join his new party of Afrikaners, whose aim was to amalgamate all South Africans in the common cause of their country. When the British Liberals came into power in 1906, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman conceded full self-government to the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Botha became first Premier of the Transvaal with Smuts as his colonial secretary.

Upon the successful conclusion of negotiations for a United South Africa, under a constitution which was largely his work, Smuts entered upon

repetition. General Smuts advocated the ideal of a South African Commonwealth within the British Commonwealth and won the day after an election fought with great bitterness. No other man could have accomplished victory for British connection against overwhelming superiority in numbers of the Dutch population.

Since then Smuts has been faced with serious internal difficulties, not the least of which was the gold strike and the threatened revolution. Beyond doubt, the peaceful seclusion and magnificent setting of Groote Schuur is a welcome and beneficial influence upon the Prime Minister.

plished wonders. The Cape York Eskimos whom Knud Rasmussen had engaged to accompany the expedition proved invaluable.

Knud Rasmussen's first exploit after his last report was an excursion to the Iktosaring settlement at Cape Elizabeth, where several Iktulik families lived. Rasmussen lived with the "spirit-raiser" Ana in his snow hut, and gathered from him a wealth of sagas and tales about the religious and daily life of the people. The Iktuliks had not been visited since Hall was there in 1867. Here Rasmussen stayed some time, returning to the station in February and finding a couple of Netilik and Aivilik families settled there. These he studied with good results.

On March 24 Rasmussen set out for

Sinclair Lewis Visits Terre Haute and Sets Main Street Wondering

WILL Terre Haute, Ind., the home of political crooks, artists, and pretty girls, be the scene of the next book by Sinclair Lewis, author of "Main Street" and the more recent "Babbitt"?

He visited that city recently, with no apparent purpose and the citizens have concluded that he was after "local color" for his next novel. "What are you doing in Terre Haute?" is the question that greets him on all sides, "Aren't you people proud of your city? Why shouldn't I go to visit it? So many places I go I find people professing surprise that I should choose to drop off for a few days in their town, unless I had business there."

How Different in England! "That's where the Americans are different from the English. An Englishman does not think it strange that statesmen, authors, and other supposedly famous people should visit his town. He takes it as a matter of course that these men want to see it."

"By all this I do not mean that citizens should shout the praises of their towns from the house-tops. There's so much of this sort of thing now that it ceases to be effective. Usually the man who is loudest in his praise is really shouting to cover up his fears. He's not so proud of his town at heart as he might be. Otherwise why would he be surprised that people would want to see it? It's the man who quietly goes about his affairs, builds a home, raises a family and at heart loves his town that is its real booster."

But at that Mr. Lewis did not admit that he was visiting Terre Haute because he wanted to see the city. Just at present he seems to be especially interested in the labor situation and in well-known labor leaders like Eugene Debs, whose home is in Terre Haute. He spent several afternoons with Mrs. Debs. Mr. Debs was in a sanitarium, recuperating from the effects of prison life. He also visited the pickets at the railroads, talked to all the people he had a chance to meet and himself acknowledged a preference for the worker, not the employer.

Mr. Lewis admitted that as soon as one book is finished he starts work on another. His latest book "Babbitt," has been out since September. The impression gains that Mr. Lewis is visiting Terre Haute and other industrial centers where there are a great many miners and such people, gathering material for another book.

His next book, if he goes according to his schedule of one every two years, will be out in September, 1924. Perhaps then we will know what he was doing in Terre Haute.

His "Eager-to-Know-You" Attitude

Whatever he was doing he won a great many friends in that small Hoosier city "On the Banks of the Wabash." A pleasant contrast with the "standoffishness" of most celebrities was his "eager-to-know-you" attitude. From the minute he struck the town, breezed into a book store and introduced himself to the astonished clerk he made friends right and left. If one had not known that Mr. Lewis was an author he might have suspected that he was a politician so free were the handshakes and friendly chats. Only the Terre Hauteans flattered themselves that Mr. Lewis was not trying to make a hit. He is the sort of man who likes people, all kinds of people, enjoys talking to them and getting their viewpoint on all kinds of subjects.

Sinclair Lewis is very seldom the subject of conversations he has with other people. The art of drawing people out, developed in his days of interviewing on newspapers, is with

him still. A few minutes of this and one is apt to tell Mr. Lewis considerable of his life's history and detail his ambitions, likes, and dislikes, not only on important subjects, but on little homely matters, such as food.

"Ever eat eggs this way?" Mr. Lewis asked one reporter who had walked into the hotel brimming full of questions, such as "Do you think the next war will wipe out civilization?" and any number of others equally unanswerable. "They're great," he continued, as he consumed huge bites of egg and buttered toast.

Red Hair and Freckles

His looks, just as much as his actions, belie the fact that he is one of America's leading authors. Those who were prepared to meet a scholarly sort of man, with long beard and flowing tie, had a great shock when Sinclair Lewis made his appearance. With his curly red hair, blue eyes, and a plentiful supply of freckles he looks like—well like Sinclair Lewis.

"People make great mistakes trying to imitate other people who are successful," declared Mr. Lewis. "Take myself for instance. I could never write like Ring Lardner. Instead of trying to pattern my work after his or anyone else's for that matter, I write in my own way. Someone else's may be infinitely better, but it's not mine and I would be foolish to copy it."

"That was one trouble I had when working on newspapers. So many editors want everything written in their way. I think that they would get along much better if they would let each man develop his own style. I wasn't a good newspaper man. I didn't like the routine work."

"Many people make the plea that a certain amount of this sort of work is necessary before one can do justice to the higher forms of journalism. But I don't agree with them. If a man wanted to learn to drive a Pierce-Arrow he wouldn't think it necessary to learn to drive a horse first."

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Hats of Braids, of Ribbons, of Laces, Hats to suit all kinds of Faces, All of them Different in Color and Shape, Of Flowers, of Follage, of Velvet and Crepe.

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THE NUCOA BUTTER CO.



Photograph © by Publishers' Photo Service, New York

Outlook From the Porch of Groote Schuur, Said to Have Been Cecil Rhodes' Favorite View

British and Dutch elements in Cape Colony and Natal. In 1895 Rhodes sent Smuts to Kimberley to make his first public speech in defense of an act which encouraged native miners by remission of taxes.

A few weeks later the forces controlled by Rhodes in the Chartered Company invaded the Transvaal Republic. This was the famous Jameson Raid. Smuts was greatly shocked at the news, for at Kimberley he had vowed for Rhodes' honesty. The betrayal was summed up by Smuts a year later when he publicly described Rhodes as a permanent barrier between the British and the Dutch.

In 1897 Smuts went to Johannesburg and became Transvaal state attorney under the régime of President Kruger, with whom he attended the Bloemfontein conference which preceded the Boer War. Smuts did his best to avert war and, with Botha, fought unsuccessfully for a peaceful settlement. When diplomacy failed he took

a wider sphere of political life. In 1910 he took over three portfolios, namely, interior, mines and defense. The Botha-Smuts régime encountered difficult times and strenuous opposition through General Hertzog's advocacy of racial separation. There were fierce strikes in the Rand, but Smuts called out British troops and deported the leaders. In 1913 there was a break-up of his party, and when the Cabinet was reorganized, Smuts was made also Minister of Finance.

With the crash of the Great War in 1914 both Smuts and Botha threw in their lot with the British against strong opposition which culminated in the Maritz and De Wet revolt in October, 1914. Smuts once again took the field and mobilized a motor brigade which effectually ended all resistance in three months. His next campaign was with Botha in the invasion of German South West Africa. At its close the British Cabinet requested Smuts to assume command in East Africa. In 1917, however, he

Rasmussen Visits Eskimos
Northwest of Hudson Bay

Copenhagen, Denmark

Special Correspondence

NEWS of Knud Rasmussen's exploits from Jan. 15 to Aug. 15 has just been received by the Thule Expedition committee in Copenhagen. All the winter plans were carried out; different members of the expedition traversed the distance from Admiralty Inlet in Baffin Land to Yathkyed Lake, Barren Grounds, the distance covered being about 3000 kilometers or 1875 miles. Considering that the country was unknown to the explorers, that only occasionally was it possible to obtain the services of Eskimos who knew the district, that there was great difficulty in getting food, and that the temperature often fell to 50 degrees centigrade below freezing point and the winds are strong. Whilst the Aiviliks use only whaling boats, all here have canvas boats, covered with reindeer skin, from which the hair has been removed, for use on lakes and rivers. These tribes, until the last generation have been on terms of enmity with the Indians and are still shy and timid. Knud Rasmussen describes them as the most primitive people he ever has met.

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ALL-BOSTON MEETS
RICHMOND TODAY

Bostonians Enter Second Round
of National Field Hockey
Tourney

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 1 (Special).—By virtue of its stirring 3-to-2 victory over Chicago yesterday afternoon at St. Martin's, the All-Boston girls' field hockey team meets Richmond, Va., today in the second round of the national tournament. In the other match today the All-Philadelphia team meets All-New York. From the present tournament, which will close tomorrow, an All-American team will probably be picked to play in England next year.

In the match between Boston and Chicago, one of the outstanding stars was Mrs. F. H. Letts, who had the honor of defeating Miss Cecil Leitch in the women's national golf championship last year. She covered considerable territory in blocking Miss Barbara Streib, center halfback on the Boston team, who was easily the speediest player on the New England twelve.

Boston presented the better-balanced team with six players hailing from the Boston School of Physical Education, three from the Sargent School, one Free Booter and another from the Motley Club. Chicago's team contained debutants and high school girls.

Miss Rosa Tyson scored the first goal for Boston in the middle of the first half from a wild scramble in front of the goal and just before half time Miss Ruth Rawlings added another.

In the early part of the second half Miss Cynthia Wesson, former national archery champion, cleared two goals for Chicago and evened the count. The teams played desperately with the score deadlocked until three minutes before the final whistle, when Miss Tyson again got loose and tallied the deciding goal from a difficult corner position. The summary:

ALL-BOSTON CHICAGO

Wallace, lw. rw. Boyden
Rawlings, lf. lf. Russell
Pessenden, cf. cf. Wesson
Siano, rf. rf. Waldner
Viana, rw. rw. Thorne
Tyson, lb. lb. Starr
Streib, cb. cb. Letts
M. Whittemore, rfb. rfb. Howe
Williams, lb. lb. Thorne
Minnaugh, rb. rb. Rice
H. Whittemore, g. g. Burns
Goals—Tyson 2, Rawlings for Boston;
Wesson 2 for Chicago.

In a preliminary match that had an international flavor the All-English team made up of British players who are in this country to teach the Americans, defeated All-Philadelphia yesterday morning by 5 goals to 3. Miss Wilson was the star of the British team with two well-placed goals. The summary:

ALL-ENGLISH ALL-PHILADELPHIA

Hunt, lw. rw. Norris
Hutchinson, lf. lf. Goodwin
Wilson, cf. cf. Hearne
Pearson, rf. rf. Cadbury
Sindaire, rw. rw. Taylor
Ingles, lb. lb. Townsend
Armfield, cb. cb. Carpenter
Adams, lb. lb. Reade
Barrow, rb. rb. Fergusson
Burr, g. g. Fergusson
Goals—Wilson 2, Armfield, Pearson,
Hutchinson, for All-England; Cadbury,
Hearne, Goodman, for All-Philadelphia.

RITOLA EASILY WINS
BERWICK MARATHON

BERWICK, Pa., Dec. 1.—By maintaining a lead on the mountains that could not be overcome, William Ritola of New York won the thirteenth annual Berwick Marathon here yesterday. R. E. Johnston of Bradford, Pa., who with Ritola set a pace in the first two miles that put the other runners far behind, was second, finishing more than a quarter-mile behind Ritola.

The course record of 48m. 33s. set by William Kymmer in 1913, was broken by Ritola, whose time was 47m. 58 3/5s. The course was in exceptionally good condition. Johnston failed to come up to expectations on the two mountains and James Henigan of Boston and Ilmar Prim of New York nearly overtook him.

Henigan finished third, running a great race in the last two miles and overcoming Prim's 100-yard lead at the end of the seventh mile. Henigan, always a favorite here, received cheers everywhere along the course. He had been picked by many to win, but the pace was too fast. Cheers that could be heard for five squares followed the Boston man at the finish. The finishers and their times were as follows:

h. m. s.
William Ritola, Finnish-Am. 0 47 58 3/5
R. E. Johnston, Bradford, Pa. 0 48 32
James Henigan, Boston 0 48 59
Ilmar Prim, New York 0 49 14
Albert Michelson, Cynetta, A. C. 0 50 52
Michael Dwyer, Mohawk A. C. 0 50 56
Horace Lannigan, Berwick, Y. 1 12 ..
Russell Hunzinger, Berwick, Y. 1 12 11
M. C. A. 1 12 11

WEST POINT QUINTEZ
HAS 17 GAMES LISTED

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The basketball schedule of the United States Military Academy, made public today, contains 17 games. All games will be played at West Point except the one with the United States Naval Academy, which will be played at Annapolis. The schedule follows:

Dec. 9—Trinity College; 13—St. John's College; 16—Connecticut Aggies; 20—Columbia University.
Jan. 6—Delaware University; 10—Lehigh University; 13—Knox College; 20—Swarthmore College; 24—St. Francis College; 27—Colgate University; 31—Amherst College.
Feb. 3—Springfield College; 7—New York University; 10—Pittsburgh University; 14—Manhattan College; 17—Union College; 24—United States Naval Academy.

CHAMPION BEATS 21 RIVALS
NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 1.—J. R. Capablanca, world's champion chess player, defeated 21 rivals and drew with four others in simultaneous play against the 25 yesterday.

All-Philadelphia Women's Hockey Team and Its English Coach



Wide World Photo

Montreal Admitted
to Senior Series

Intercollegiate Union Will Be a
Four-Team Hockey League

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 1 (Special).—At a meeting of the hockey section of the Intercollegiate Union of the University of Montreal was admitted to the senior series, which will therefore be a four-team league this season with University of Toronto, Queen's University, Kingston; McGill and University of Montreal. A year ago Montreal, which is a French Canadian university, applied for membership to the hockey section, but the application was turned down as that university's athletic organization was not properly formed, but at a recent meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association the Montreal delegates satisfied the requests of the other three universities and were admitted. Montreal will likely enter the basketball league also. Last season Montreal of Montreal hockey team played in the Montreal City League against McGill and other teams and made a strong showing, and there is no doubt that the intercollegiate hockey league has been strengthened by the admission of the French Canadians as the fourth team. The schedule was adopted as follows:

Jan. 10—Montreal at McGill; 13—Queen's at McGill, Montreal at Toronto; 20—Queen's at Toronto; 27—McGill at McGill; 7—McGill at Montreal; 9—Toronto at Queen's; 13—Queen's at Montreal; 17—McGill at Toronto.
As a season of six games is considered too short by each of the clubs it is likely each of the four universities will enter their senior teams in other leagues. Last season Montreal and McGill played in the Montreal City league while Toronto has played in the Ontario Hockey Association for several years. It is more than likely that Queen's will enter the senior O. H. A. also this season. As the O. H. A. Intercollegiate and Montreal City League are affiliated with the O. H. A., each of the four clubs must notify the O. H. A. before the start of the season which organization they intend to play in for the Canadian championship. This prevents a club having two chances for the Allan Cup. Two years ago Toronto won the Intercollegiate championship, but was defeated by Granites in the O. H. A. race. In the playoff they won from Granites and went right through to the Canadian championship. It was this that caused the election rule to be adopted. Last year Toronto again won the Intercollegiate and finished second in the O. H. A., but as they played for the Canadian championship through the O. H. A. they were not included in the playoff between league champions.

MAJ. J. L. GRIFFITH TO
MAKE FIRST REPORT

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Maj. J. L. Griffith is to make his first report as commissioner of athletics of the Intercollegiate Conference to the directors at a meeting here this afternoon. Other than saying a number of small and some big questions would be presented, the commissioner would not divulge the nature of his subjects which have hitherto been discussed informally. This evening the directors meet jointly with the Conference faculty representatives.

June 15 and 16 are to be the dates of the national collegiate track and field championships next spring. It is announced by Major Griffith. He said about half of the colleges, or perhaps a little more than half, wanted it moved up a week. Staggs Field, however, which is the only amphitheater in Chicago suited to the big spectacle, has been claimed by the University of Chicago Alumni, who had priority of rights in the earlier date for the annual exercises.

Rather than take the meet to some other city, Major Griffith and the other members of the managing committee, Prof. A. Staggs, athletic director at Chicago, and T. E. Hones, athletic director at University of Wisconsin, decided to take the later Chicago date. They assert that Chicago is the logical place for the meet, inasmuch as its central location makes it equally accessible to athletes and supporters from all parts of the country.

SYRACUSE NAMES BARNARD
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Donald Barnard of Rome, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Syracuse varsity wrestling team.

ST. LOUIS SHOW
REACHES CLIMAX

Best Horses of Middle West Are
Entered in the Four Feature
Events Tonight

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1 (Special).—The first St. Louis horse show in eight years will reach its climax tonight with the three \$500 and one \$300 stake events in which the best horses of the middle west are entered. The feature events of the show, scheduled for tonight are: \$500 junior saddle stakes, five gait; \$500 saddle stakes, three gait; \$500 saddle stakes, five gait and \$300 hunter stakes.
The show, held under the auspices of the St. Louis Horse Show Association, opened at the Coliseum Wednesday night and will close tomorrow night. There was a matinee the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day and another, for children, is billed for tomorrow.
St. Mesrob, owned by G. J. Peak of Winchester, Ill., which won first ribbon with a \$60 purse, on the opening night, is said by many horsemen to be the best horse in single harness ever shown in St. Louis. St. Mesrob has won blue ribbons practically every show he has entered this year.
Among the five-gaited saddle horses admiration centers on Eastern Star, a showy dark chestnut, owned by H. N. Greis of Tulsa, Okla., an oil man who paid \$12,000 for the horse.
Of the women exhibitors, Mrs. L. M. Combs of Kansas City, Mo., has made the most creditable showing. Her pair in harness, Animation and Revelation, and her single harness horse, Temptation, were among the first-prize winners last night.
The contest for supremacy in the five-gaited saddle-horse class was so keen last night that the judges were unable to decide the winner and called for outside advice before awarding the Blue to Emily Pemberton, owned by Greis. The second ribbon went to Radio, owned by Mrs. Combs. Mrs. Combs usually exhibits her horses personally, but has been unable to do so at the St. Louis show.
The class of five-gaited saddle-mares was a thrilling competition last night. First and second prizes went to horses which cost their present owners \$5000 each. The first went to Rexana Chief, exhibited by Herbert Woolf of Kansas City, and the second to Major Aurelia, owned by Miss G. B. Hardt.
Three horses owned by O. W. Lehmann of Lake Villa, Ill., won first, second and third in the class of hunters in order of their standing were, Lansdowne, Surefire and Sewanda.
The blue ribbons for riding-team last night were awarded to Bussie Lassie and Miss Inez, owned by J. B. Davis, of Nelsonville, O. They are the same two horses which won the blue ribbon in the same class at the last St. Louis show and were entered by Davis at that time.
O. W. Lehmann also took a blue ribbon last night in the class of harness horses 15.2 or over, with Royal Conaught.

Two interesting entertainment features of last night's program were an indoor polo match, played with potatoes, the object being to see which team could carry the most potatoes from one end of the arena to the other on a spear, played by St. Louisans and an exhibition by a trick horse owned by F. B. Miller of Wright City, Mo.

MERCERSBURG TEAM WINS
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 30.—Mercersburg Academy won the annual American interscholastic cross-country run in Fairmount Park today, scoring 41 points.

Hutchinson Central High of Buffalo, N. Y., was second with 57 points. W. J. Cox, Mercersburg, was the individual winner. Burnett Lewis, Buffalo Tech, was second, and John Shaw, Hutchinson High, third.

SWARTHMORE NAMES WILCOX
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 29.—C. L. Wilcox, a Lansdowne, Pa., boy, was elected to captain next year's Swarthmore College football team at a meeting of the team today. Wilcox will be a senior and has played right tackle during the last three years. Sixteen men were awarded football letters this year.

DONORUE STAYS AT AUBURN
AUBURN, Ala., Nov. 30.—J. Donorue has withdrawn his resignation as head coach of athletics at Alabama Polytechnic Institute here, it was announced today. Donorue resigned after the game between Auburn and Army. He has been associated with Auburn for 19 years.

AMERICANS BEAT KYOTO CLUB
OSAKA, Japan, Dec. 1 (By The Associated Press).—The American baseball team, made up of major league players, defeated the Kyoto Club, 12 to 3. The Americans made 16 hits and 4 errors, the Japanese 7 hits and 8 errors.

CHICAGO HOCKEY
OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Ice Game Set for the Most Popular
Season It Has Enjoyed
for Years in This City

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—Ice hockey is set for one of the most popular seasons it has enjoyed for years in this city, according to C. J. Donnelly, treasurer of the Chicago Hockey Association. "We have six well-balanced teams and enough first-class players to form two more," said Mr. Donnelly in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "A great deal of enthusiasm is already in evidence, and if we have the right kind of weather for outdoor sports we should have a lot of interesting competition."

Canadian Club, which won the title last year, is ready to defend against the Illinois Athletic Club, which has nearly always been dominant hitherto, and four other formidable teams, Hinsdale Athletic Club, Chicago Beach Hotel, Edgewater Beach Hotel and DePaul University. Drake Hotel and the Reo Auto Company are considering entering teams.

While the race for the Chicago title each year is attended with a great deal of interest, none of the local teams have gone after honors in the United States Hockey Association national competition because the season here is so short they would be at a disadvantage.

"At present we have no indoor ice for hockey games," said Mr. Donnelly. "There have been four ice rinks all told at various times since the world's fair days, but they have all gone into other activities. The reason for their failure in almost every case was in the competence in the individual management and not general conditions. There is a tremendous opportunity here now for someone to go into the proposition and build a rink for hockey."

"If a hockey rink is built it should be somewhere near the loop, and thus give access to all parts of the city. One trouble with the rinks we have had was that they were built in outlying sections that were hard to get to from all other sections. Then some of them were not run primarily for hockey, but for general skating and social purposes."

With the international speed-racing championships to be held here this winter, and an unusually heavy schedule of championships in the local parks, Mr. Donnelly believes that a greater interest will be aroused in all outdoor sports, including hockey. There are no other sports in the winter to speak of to keep the public amused, and he believes that hockey, if properly promoted, should be a greater drawing card.

Mr. Donnelly points to the fact that hockey rinks have been successful in St. Louis, Milwaukee, and the Twin Cities. Minneapolis is now promoting another hockey rink. He says that thousands of people watch the games at the rink in operation half-way between Minneapolis and St. Paul, and that there was not room enough to accommodate all who sought admission.

As long as Chicago must depend on outdoor ice, however, it will not be able to get into national competition. Teams in the Chicago association are to play on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, some of them might games, meeting each league rival twice, home-and-home engagements.

Minneapolis plans to get back into national hockey competition by erecting a new rink. Promoters have organized the Minneapolis Arena, Inc., with a capital stock of \$300,000. It is to spend \$240,000 on its building.

It is to start on this rink not later than the first of next March, to be completed by July, and next fall Minneapolis will seek membership in the United States Hockey Association, to be grouped with St. Paul and Eveleth. Carl Struck, a pioneer in hockey in the Twin Cities, is one of the backers of the new company.

In Chicago, Donnelly was one of the pioneers. Before world's fair days he was one of the group who established hockey at Pittsburgh where it obtained such a strong hold and has held on for many years. He learned the game in Canada and his personal knowledge of the development of the sport goes away back.

HELLSTROM CHOSEN CAPTAIN

URBANA, Ill., Dec. 1 (Special).—E. N. Hellstrom '23, a three-sport University of Illinois athlete, has been elected captain of the 1923 basketball team. He starred on the Illinois quintet two seasons ago and has played second base on two Big Ten Conference championship baseball teams for the last two years and featured for R. C. Zuppke at end in football two seasons ago, being the squad's best drop kicker. Hellstrom playing at forward should greatly aid the basketball team here this season under the new Illinois coach, J. C. Ruby, last year's coach at the University of Missouri.

GORMAN CONSIDERING OFFER

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 1.—Charles Gorman of St. John, amateur speed skater, said yesterday that he was considering an offer received from the United States to become a professional. Gorman claims the world's amateur outdoor record for 440 yards.

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WASHINGTON-OREGON
GAME ENDS IN A TIE

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 30 (Special).—University of Washington and University of Oregon played to a 3-to-3 deadlock here this afternoon, leaving the Northwest Conference football championship undecided. The score tells the story in so far as it indicates that neither team showed marked superiority over the other, but it does not tell of the great gulf between the tactics and of the thrilling movements from the time that Chapman executed a place kick for Oregon, early in the first quarter, until Ziel duplicated the performance for Washington late in the fourth quarter and saved his alma mater from defeat.

It was a good interesting game from the point of view of the 40,000 spectators who crowded into the Stadium for Thanksgiving Day amusement, but from the point of view of the football critic the fray should be classed as a second-rate exhibition of gridiron efficiency. There were thrilling moments, but there were also unexciting minutes.

The first half was Oregon's, the second was Washington's. Oregon's score came at the beginning of the contest after an Oregon man had failed on the ball when Abel, Washington quarterback, missed a punt as an Oregon man brushed lightly against him following the Washington man's signal for a fair catch. A few plays later saw the ball lifted on Chapman's toe from Washington's 20-yard line squarely between the latter's goal posts for a 3-to-0 score. Throughout the half Oregon menaced Washington's goal several times, but could not score.

When the third quarter opened with Washington plunging for victory two fine chances came to the Seattle men but both were passed up. In one instance Washington had rushed the ball into Oregon territory and a well-executed forward pass with Hall on the receiving end left the ball within four or five yards of Oregon's goal with four downs in which to make the scant distance. The Seattle team lacked the punch. That was in the third. In the fourth a kick by Dalley and a recovery by Chambers of Washington on Oregon's eight-yard line brought the crowd to its feet, but Dalley tried a pass instead of bucking the line with the result that Oregon recovered the ball on its 20-yard line. Soon after this Washington made a successful forward pass to Hall. Three smashing line plays followed and Ziel made a place kick that brought the score to three to three where it stood when the final whistle blew.

With the international speed-racing championships to be held here this winter, and an unusually heavy schedule of championships in the local parks, Mr. Donnelly believes that a greater interest will be aroused in all outdoor sports, including hockey. There are no other sports in the winter to speak of to keep the public amused, and he believes that hockey, if properly promoted, should be a greater drawing card.

HAVERFORD CLOSES
WITH A 5-TO-0 VICTORY

HAVERFORD, Pa., Dec. 1.—So far as Haverford College is concerned the intercollegiate soccer football season for 1922 is over and the final championship game was a fine victory over the Harvard varsity here yesterday by a score of 5 to 0. At the start of the game, it looked as if the local collegians would win by a wide margin, but after the first goal had been scored, the Crimson defense stiffened up quite a bit and Haverford was forced to work hard to get its remaining goals.

The entire Haverford team was in top form and played well both as individuals and as a team. Wilbur in goal for the winners was particularly brilliant. For Haverford, Sullivan at left fullback and Captain Heger at center forward played well. The summary:

HAVERFORD HARVARD
Willey, Garrett, cf. dr. Dorman
Hunsicker, lf. lf. Pallo
Rhoades, rf. rf. Heiser
Starbuck, lb. lb. Pringle
Barton, cb. cb. Hildebrand
Longstrech, lb. lb. Beggs
Hoag, cb. cb. Hale
Thomas, lb. lb. Battison
Leeds, lb. lb. Hickey
Fisher, lb. lb. Sullivan
Wilbur, g. g. Bondi
Score—Haverford College 5; Harvard University 0. Goals—Hunsicker 3, Rhoades 2, Starbuck for Haverford; 48m. halves.

MORAN SIGNS 1-YEAR CONTRACT

DANVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—Rumors that C. E. Moran, Centre College football coach, had been offered a contract by the National League baseball umpire had signed a five-year contract with the Centre College Athletic Association. Some uneasiness had been caused among Centre supporters by the rumors, in which the University of Alabama was among those mentioned as bidding for Moran's services. Following the game yesterday with the University of South Carolina, the Colonels elected E. A. Kubahe captain for 1923.

ALL-STARS WIN AT OSAKA

OSAKA, Japan, Nov. 28.—The touring American baseball team of major league stars defeated an all-star Japanese team, 13 to 1.

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Hockey Leadership

Defeats Victoria in a Brilliant
Overtime Game, by 5 to 4

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY STANDING

Won Lost P.C.

Seattle 45 1 254

Victoria 2 3 260

Vancouver 5 5 146

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 28 (Special).

—In the best played game of the present Pacific Coast Hockey League season Seattle needed an extra period here tonight to defeat Victoria by a score 5 to 4. The game was closely contested from the beginning and was marked by brilliant work throughout. Rows of Seattle standing out as the individual star because of a spectacular solo in the third period and of his defensive playing in the pinches.

Victoria scored first shortly after the contest had opened, but Seattle quickly evened the tally on a solo executed by Foytson. At the end of the second period following unusually vigorous rushing and defending by both teams, the score had become 4 to 3 in Victoria's favor.

The players took the ice in the third period so keyed up that a session of roughness resulted in two penalties. Holderson of Victoria going out for two minutes and Rowe of Seattle for the same time. When Rowe returned he rushed into the fray and lifted the great cheering crowd to its feet by carrying the puck unaided down the rink for a goal.

With the score tied the extra period was called, Seattle furnishing one breathless moment when it was awarded a penalty shot but failed to score when Fraser missed. The winning score was later made by Morris for Seattle on a long swift shot. This victory gives Seattle a lead of three games over her nearest competitor, Victoria. The summary:

SEATTLE VICTORIA

Riley, lf. rw. Holderson

Foytson, cf. cf. Oatman

Briden, rf. rf. Dundardale

Rowe, lb. lb. W. Loughlin

Richey, rd. rd. C. Loughlin

Kimes, g. g. Fowler

Score—Seattle 5, Victoria 4. Goals—Foytson 2, Riley, Rowe, Morris, for Seattle; Fredericksen, Holderson, Oatman, Dundardale, for Victoria. Time—Three 20m. periods and one 14m. overtime period.

YALE-NAVY SOCCER
GAME DEADLOCKED

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 1.—The Yale University and United States Naval Academy soccer football teams met here yesterday and fought each other to a standstill, 3 to 3, in a game which ended in darkness, and was so well contested that neither team could be accorded even the slightest bit better of the encounter.

Yale opened the scoring 30 minutes after the start of the game. Bingham took a long shot at the net and scored. Three minutes later Alderman of the Navy team scored on a similar play.

Fifteen minutes after the second half had started, Miller kicked from the corner to Alderman who made a successful turn with his head, setting the Navy's goal. The game then maintained its advantage until 19 minutes before closing time, when Light shot from a male in front of the Navy's goal and scored. The summary:

YALE NAVY

Beakley, lf. lf. Hodge

Woodhouse, rf. rf. Bingham

Creehan, cf. cf. Alderman

Alderman, lb. lb. Gibbs

Miller, rf. rf. Light

Horne, lb. lb. May

Beckley, lb. lb. Taylor

Hutchinson, lb. lb. Handerson

Hensel, lb. lb. Baker

Hodgkins, g. g. Miller

Score—United States Naval Academy 3, Yale University 3. Goals—Alderman 3 for Navy; Bingham, Light, for Yale. Referee—J. Chown, Baltimore, Pa. Time—Two 40m. periods.



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COLLEGE FOOTBALL
PRACTICALLY OVEROfficials Handling This Sport
Are Now Busy Arranging
Schedules for 1923COLLEGE RESULTS YESTERDAY
Cornell 9, Pennsylvania 0.
Pittsburgh 14, Penn State 0.
West Virginia 14, Washington and Jefferson 0.
Colgate 59, Columbia 6.
Washington and Lee 14, Johns Hopkins 6.Rucknell 19, Dickinson 7.
St. John's 14, Penn M. I. 6.
Franklin and Marshall 6, Gettysburg 3.
St. Bonaventure 3, Niagara 0.
Vanderbilt 26, South Carolina 9.
Tennessee 14, Kentucky 7.
Maryland 7, North Carolina 0.
Centre 42, South Carolina 0.
Georgia Tech 14, Alabama 0.
Transylvania 16, Georgetown Col. 13.
Baylor 24, Southern Methodist 0.
Louisiana State 25, Tulane 14.
Iowa 34, Marion 6.
Alabama 59, Mississippi A. & M. 0.
Rice 14, Arizona 7.
Texas A. & M. 14, Texas 7.
Oklahoma A. & M. 13, Arkansas 0.
Chattanooga 13, Oglethorpe 9.
Mississippi 19, Millsaps 6.
Oklahoma 0, Washington 0.
Marshall 21, Louisville 7.
Virginia P. I. 7, V. M. I. 3.
Nebraska 14, Notre Dame 6.
Detroit 14, Xavier 10.
Missouri 9, Kansas 7.
Michigan A. C. 7, St. Louis 7.
Marquette 30, South Dakota 0.
Miami 9, Cincinnati 6.
Haskell Indians 12, St. Xavier 9.
Wyoming 13, Brigham Young 0.
Utah 14, Utah Aggies 0.
Colorado S. of M. 25, Colorado Col. 6.
S. D. State 25, Creighton 10.
Mt. Union 19, Hiram 0.
Waynesburg 20, Susquehanna 0.
Kansas State 46, Texas Christian 0.
Wittenberg 27, Ohio Northern 7.
So. California 41, Washington State 3.
Oregon 3, Washington 0.
Idaho 29, Montana 0.

With one or two exceptions college football for the season of 1922 has now come to a close and the next work for those handling this sport is the arranging of the schedules for 1923. Some of the bigger colleges already have their dates well in hand. Harvard and Yale will meet Nov. 24 in the Harvard Stadium; Yale and Princeton will meet in the Yale Bowl on the previous Saturday, while Harvard and Princeton will meet in the Palmer Stadium at Princeton, Nov. 10. Brown and Dartmouth will play their annual contest the same day as Harvard meets Yale and it is pretty certain that the Army-Navy game of next fall will be on the Saturday after the Harvard-Yale game as in former years instead of on the same Saturday as this fall. Cornell and Pennsylvania will meet Thanksgiving Day with Pennsylvania State College facing the University of Pittsburgh the same day.

The two big games of the east yesterday produced victories for Cornell University and University of Pittsburgh. The former won a close and hard-fought game from University of Pennsylvania 9 to 0, while Pittsburgh defeated Pennsylvania State 14 to 0.

The Cornell-Pennsylvania battle at Franklin Field attracted the most notice from football fans as it not only furnished a fine contest, but Cornell's ranking for 1923 was largely dependent on its outcome. The Ithacans won a clean-cut victory; but the score would hardly give the Red and White a very substantial claim to the eastern championship over Princeton, the only other big eastern team to win all of its games for the season. Pennsylvania failed to show a very strong offensive; but its defense was quite strong, especially when near its goal line.

Cornell made three of its points in the first period of play on a field goal by L. C. Hanson '23. The other six points were made in the third period when Cornell showed its only real consistent attack by taking the ball on Pennsylvania's 44-yard line and carrying it over for a touchdown on 11 plays. C. E. Cassidy '24 made the touchdown but the Ithacans failed to make the point after.

Pittsburgh again showed brilliant form in defeating Penn State, 14 to 0. Coach G. S. Warner had his team in championship form and it will be interesting to see just what the Panthers do when they meet Leland Stanford Junior University in their post-season game. Colgate met Columbia in their annual game at New York yesterday and gave the Blue and White a decisive beating, 59 to 6. West Virginia University administered a third straight defeat to Washington and Jefferson College, 14 to 0. The summaries of the Cornell-Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh-Penn State games follow:

CORNELL PENNSYLVANIA
Ruckley, le. Westgate, Johnson
Hanson, R. Thurnham
Flynn, le. Kelly, Dewhurst, Reckus
Richards, c. Dorn, Adams, Bryden
Rollo, r. G. Graf
Sunderland, rt. S. S. Sutherland, Papsworth
Gouinlock, re. Fairchild, Franzen
Pfann, qb. qb. Langdon, Craig
Kaw, lb. r. McGraw, Sullivan
Cassidy, r. lb. Miller, Grove
Ramsey, Wade, lb. Hamer, Grove
Score—Cornell University 9, University of Pennsylvania 0. Touchdown—Cassidy, for Cornell. Goal from field—Hanson, for Cornell. Referee—J. Thorp. Corn. Umpire—C. A. Reed. Springfield. Head Umpire—A. W. Palmer. Colby Field Judge—C. J. Eckles. Washington & Jefferson. Time—Four 15-minute periods.PITTSBURGH PENN STATE
Sauer, Jordan, le. Re Artelt
Simpson, Frank, R. McMahon
Clark, Miller, le. Benken
Bower, Ashbaugh, c. Bentz, Hamilton
Sack, re. G. Flock
Gourley, Seidenfeld, lb.
H. Logue, Prevoct, Johnston
Williams, re. McCoy, Anderson
Winterburn, qb. qb. Palm
Flanagan, lb. lb. Huford, Patton
Anderson, r. lb. Wilson
Hewitt, Colonna, lb. lb. Wentz
Touchdowns—Flanagan, Anderson, for Pittsburgh. Points by goal after touchdown—Williams 2, for Pittsburgh. Referee—E. J. O'Brien. Tufts. Umpire, Crowell. Swarthmore. Field Judge—E. J. Ryan. Michigan. Head Umpire—C. J. McCarthy. Morgantown Academy.STANFORD SHOWS
MORE INTERESTHandball May Become a First-
Class Minor Sport Next Year

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Nov. 29 (Special).—Handball, heretofore a much neglected game, one of the most minor of the minor sports at Leland Stanford Junior University, has been resumed for play with nearly all clubs and the University of California players during the latter part of November and early December.

During the season of last year, Stanford put only one team into competition, and that against only the California handballers. Against the Blue and Gold, the Cardinal boys ran a close second, and they figure to return for a harder contest in the singles, with fair chances of winning the doubles tournament.

At present the Stanford players are practicing on alternate nights on a four-walled court at the Palo Alto Penitentiary Club. They are customizing themselves to the confines of the smaller court, after having used only the single wall and large, lightweight balls at all previous times.

F. M. Koba '24, a wiry little Japanese boy, bids fair to lead the field of competition in the singles game. Koba is undoubtedly the fastest little player who has ever faced the white wall at Stanford and somehow has managed to return more "kill" shots than anyone else here. In addition to his natural ability, he probably has had more experience than any other player who seeks to make the first smash.

The majority of the Stanford players have always been accustomed to playing in pairs. A. E. Lowenstein '24, paired now with A. R. Boone '23, has a habit of reaching out after hard ones, which only his length makes possible. Lowenstein, if he will practice conscientiously, will probably be one of the three representatives to meet the state university in the Class A plays.

The Cohn brothers, A. C. and L. T., both of the class of '25, will run a strong race for the doubles, and probably will be successful. Last year, they played some of the best handball of the Stanford courts, and won their intramural starts. Both are short and exceedingly fast and are able to keep both their head and their feet in fast company.

C. D. Rutter '23, is probably the oldest man in point of experience who has ever turned out for the game. He has never represented the university in handball, but showed up to good advantage in matches played between his classmates. He will choose a partner for the doubles run-off and will provide the closest competition for the Cohn brothers.

J. B. Sansone '24, who has played a great deal elsewhere, but has not appeared on the Cardinal courts much, will be followed by J. H. Snell '24, and R. M. Farley '24, who have greater enthusiasm than skill.

With the foregoing small list for Coach C. H. Davis to choose from, the men will continue to practice at the Penitentiary Club until the California matches, with minor plays before that date, which has not yet been definitely set.

The problems to be settled before the teams meet have to do with selection of type and size ball, use of gloves and place of play. Heretofore, Stanford has practiced on the single-walled court and without gloves. California men have practiced with and without gloves, and some of them have been accustomed to the four-walled court.

It is the desire of coaches of both squads that both teams continue to use the court with four sides, with the fastest ball obtainable. They believe this makes for greater speed and accuracy of playing, and demands the utmost on the part of a player. Keener competition will result, they believe.

As the matter stands at present, all players will probably be allowed to choose whether they shall use gloves, but the regulation, solid, fast ball will take the place of the large, soft ball (approximately the size of a tennis ball) which has always appeared in the matches.

The University of California men, it is reported at Stanford, have been eliminating units and selecting players to decide who shall meet Stanford. A much larger squad is out at the state university and a harder race for the honor is being held there. They probably will have teams for three classes, A, B, and C, in both singles and doubles, though the same men may play in each.

If the present season turns out successfully for Stanford in handball, additional courts will probably be built in or near the present gymnasium. Provided they are built, they will be closed on all sides. At present, all play of consequence on the Pacific coast is held in the box court, Stanford and a few other universities and colleges being the only ones to hold to the long-distance, aerial playing style.

Interest in general has increased here in the court game, and handball will probably be considered as a first-class minor sport after this year. Coach Davis, new intramural sports director at Stanford is doing a great deal to get the students interested in the lesser activities, and will make an effort to raise the standard of all his activities. Already, his men plan a new golf course. New handball courts will probably result, also, from his activity.

NEBRASKA KEEPS PRIMARY
LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 1 (Special).—Official canvass shows the overwhelming defeat of the law at the last session, which was an entering wedge to the restoration of the nominating convention. The vote for it was 95,494 and against it 208,261. The law requiring everybody in the State to register for voting purposes was also beaten by a vote of 106,314 for to 195,066 against. This was aimed at the Non-Partisan League.SIMONS NAMED CAPTAIN
MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Nov. 30.—F. H. Simons of New Cumberland, W. Va., halfback on the West Virginia University eleven, was today elected captain of the Mountaineers' 1923 football team. The election was held immediately after the victory over W. & J. here today.HOPPE STAYS HERE,
TWO MORE DAYS

Champion Playing to High Average—Runs Out in One Inning in Evening Match

Only two days remain for those desiring to see W. F. Hoppe, the world's champion at 18.2 ballline billiardist exhibit at the State Theater Club. Hundreds have seen the champion play since Monday, and many more are expected to attend today and tomorrow. Hoppe is playing at his best and it is interesting to note the marvel expressed on the faces of his audiences at the ease with which he runs up to and over the century marks.

Wednesday afternoon both Hoppe and C. C. Peterson, his opponent in the matches, seemed unable to play at their best and eight innings were in evidence before the champion had secured the necessary 300 points for game. Peterson has not played billiards since last April and only in flashes does he show old-time form. Hoppe obtained his 300 while Peterson was making 74.

Wednesday evening Peterson made his high run of the week of 119 and played like a champion, holding the balls together, nursing point after point. Hoppe ran 62 and 65 in the first and second innings, adding one more in the third, and ran out in the fourth inning with an unbroken run of 172 that at times was brilliant when he would lose momentarily the nursing position and had numerous difficult shots that were fully appreciated by the onlookers, for which he was well applauded at the close of the run.

Hoppe won the opportunity to play first in Thursday afternoon's session, but missed the lead shot and Peterson had a run of 27. Hoppe scored only 18 and 19 in the next two innings, while Peterson totaled 20 more for his side, neither were able to gather and hold the balls in position. Hoppe started the third inning with a successful smash and had the balls in nursing position, but lost them on twenty-third and played three draw shots before gathering them to the position he scores so many on. On the hundred and ninety-third shot Hoppe made one of the most spectacular position shots of the week, driving one object ball the length of the table, from the top rail to the head rail, top rail and returning to center of table within two inches of the second object ball for perfect position. He lost position again on the two hundred and ninth shot and missed his two hundred and nineteenth on a difficult follow shot. Peterson did not miss for his turn, and Hoppe resumed play in the fourth inning and completed the game with a run of 50.

Thursday evening patrons were fortunate enough to see the champion accomplish something that has not been seen in Boston for a number of years, and probably very few times anywhere. Hoppe rolled nearest the bank on the string and Peterson sat down to wait his turn should Hoppe miss, but the champion did not and ran the whole 300 points in 30 minutes' time. The run was the best of the year and was a real thing for its number, as for the skill and judgment of distance in driving the balls to a bank and return for position and in the delicacy of the champion's stroke. He nursed the balls perfectly and scored continuously in this run, where he had mostly flashes on other runs. Hoppe averaged 10 points a minute, playing rapidly throughout the run. The champion played the run, always thinking a stroke or two ahead, and very seldom was he called upon to make difficult shot because of his perfect position play. Muffled voices in a buzz of excitement went through the audience as the champion rounded the 290 mark, and just burst out with enthusiasm as Hoppe made his three hundredth count. In the afternoon session Peterson defeated Hoppe in a three-cushion game, 15 to 13, and following the evening game, Hoppe topped up by winning another three-cushion match by the same score. The score by inning follows:

Wednesday Afternoon
W. F. Hoppe—5 113 64 3 7 15 1 90—300.
Innings—3. High runs—112 and 90.
Average—47.4.
C. C. Peterson—5 28 0 5 0 34 1 1—74.
Innings—8. High run—34. Average—9.24.
Referee—P. J. Keefe. Scorer—W. J. Morse.Wednesday Evening
W. F. Hoppe—63 65 1 172—300. Innings—4. High run—172. Average—75.
C. C. Peterson—119 0 3 10—131. Innings—4. High run—119. Average—32.7.
Referee—T. A. O'Connell. Scorer—W. J. Morse.Thursday Afternoon
W. F. Hoppe—0 13 19 218 50—300. Innings—4. High run—218. Average—75.
C. C. Peterson—27 0 20 4—77. Innings—4. High run—27. Average—19.
Referee—P. J. Keefe. Scorer—W. J. Morse.Thursday Evening
W. F. Hoppe—300. Innings—1. Referee—T. A. O'Connell.NEBRASKA CAPTAIN ELECTED
LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 30 (Special).—V. C. Lewellen '24, halfback on the University of Nebraska football team, was today elected captain of the 1923 eleven, following the game with Notre Dame here today. This is Lewellen's second year on the varsity team. He is noted for his ability as a punter and line plunger.\$3.00 for
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Hardware Co.
HARDWARE AND
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
716-19 Penn Avenue, Wilkesburg, Pa.DORCHESTER CLUB
CAPTURES TROPHYRobert Dalrymple Wins N. E.
A. A. U. 10-Mile Race

Robert Dalrymple, Dorchester Club, holding the lead along most of the entire route, easily won the twentieth annual New England Amateur Athletic Association 10-mile road race, held under the auspices of the Jamaica Plain Columbus Club yesterday, from a field of 22 runners. His time was 53m. 17s.

The winner took the lead at the start and held it for about a mile, when he fell back, and John Doherty, also of the Dorchester Club and former captain of the Tufts College cross-country team, led for a short time. Dalrymple soon caught up with him and both ran shoulder to shoulder for a stretch until Dalrymple passed him again. When the runners had reached the West Roxbury Police Station, Clifford Horn, another member of the Dorchester Club, sprinted right along and held the lead as far as the Charles River Bridge, when Dalrymple again took the lead and held it until the finish.

Doherty was second to Dalrymple after the latter had obtained his last lead and held that position until the finish. Then E. F. Stevens of the Boston Athletic Association, who was running pretty well along the entire route, stepped into third place and maintained that position throughout the remainder of the race.

The race was started by City Council J. A. Watson, who represented Mayor Curley, who was scheduled to start it. W. C. Prout, president of the A. A. U., was present and F. X. McGrath of the A. A. U., clerk of the course.

The Dorchester Club won the team trophy, having 18 points, while the Stoughton Catholic Club had 37. The order and times of the first 10 finishers follow:

Runner and Club	Time
Robert Dalrymple, Dor. Club	53:17
John Doherty, Dorchester Club	53:58
E. F. Stevens, B. A. A.	54:09
J. F. Hyde, Stoughton C. C.	54:29-25
James Cleary, Dorchester Club	55:57
Joseph Doherty, Dorchester Club	56:18
W. F. Brooks, St. Alphonsus	56:19-35
Charles Harding, Dorchester Club	57:22
Charles Clem, Stoughton C. C.	58:06-15
Domenic DeMatteo, Sto. A. C.	58:13-15

98-foot Craft Ends
Round World TripSpeejaaks Began 35,000-Mile
Cruise in September, 1921

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 1.—The 98-foot motor cruiser Speejaaks, owned by Albert J. Gowen, of Chicago, vice president of the Port and Cement Company, completed a 35,000-mile trip around the world yesterday. The voyage began at Miami in September, 1921, and the cruiser, said to be the smallest craft that ever circumnavigated the globe, was welcomed by a large fleet of varied crafts which proceeded several miles to sea to meet her.

The party which made the trip included Mr. and Mrs. Gowen, Capt. F. P. Hogg, who in 1916 captained Princeton's football team; Jack Lewis, who designed and superintended the construction of the vessel; Bernard Rogers of Chicago and six others.

NET EARNINGS OF
AMERICAN CAN VAY
ABOVE DIVIDEND

It is unofficially said that net earnings of the American Can Company for the first nine months of this year were at the annual rate of between \$21 and \$22 a share on the common stock. It was this gratifying showing of earnings which led the directors to inaugurate dividends on the common stock at the rate of \$5 a year. There is outstanding \$41,233,000 each of common and 7 per cent preferred stock.

The management and control are in the hands of interests similar to those which dominate the affairs of the National Biscuit Company. As in the case of the latter company, American Can has been putting a lot of money into property and today it has modern equipment and capacity at points where most needed. The Chicago plant is considered the last word in efficiency.

After all charges and tax reserves, the company completed the year 1921 with a surplus of \$1,141,000, increasing the profit and loss surplus to within a few dollars of \$25,000,000.

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PROPERTIES MANAGEDRAILWAY CLERKS'
BUILDING STARTEDStructure in Cleveland to Cost
\$400,000 and Contain a
National Bank

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22 (Special Correspondence).—Work has just been started on the actual construction of a 7½-story bank and office building for the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. The structure will cost approximately \$400,000, according to George S. Levi, grand secretary and treasurer of the brotherhood.

The entire enterprise, including the banking feature, is modeled after that of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which has proved so successful in Cleveland. Such enterprises are a comparatively recent development in the field of organized labor.

Mr. Levi stated that the primary purpose of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks is to house a national bank which it is preparing to organize on a co-operative basis. In addition, the building will contain storerooms and offices. Such office space as is not needed for the national headquarters of the brotherhood will be rented out.

In organizing the bank, the Brotherhood will retain 51 per cent of the stock in order to retain control, as an organization, of the bank. It is planned to offer the remainder of the stock first to individual members of the Brotherhood, and then to the members of other railway brotherhoods.

The bank will lend money at regular rates. The co-operative feature will consist of the handling of the profits. Instead of paying the large dividends that successful banks pay, as a rule, the dividends will be kept at a moderate figure and distributed in such a way that they will be of benefit to the clerks as a brotherhood.

It is planned to carry a big surplus. Mr. Levi stated. Profits which may accumulate in the surplus fund will be applied to reducing the rate on loans to Brotherhood members, he stated.

The new building is to be completed by June 1, next, according to present prospects.

A. M. OWSLEY STATES
LEGION'S OBJECTIVES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In a Thanksgiving message, issued here, Alvin M. Owsley, national commander of the American Legion, set forth a program of public measures endorsed by the American Legion as calculated to assure continued integrity of American institutions and prosperity for the American people.

The list of objectives given in the message comprise "justice" for the 30,000 disabled war veterans; cultivation of loyal American citizenship through education and consequent equality of opportunity; adequate physical development and instruction for the Nation's youth; exclusion of immigrants for a period of years; restoration of army personnel to the minimum fixed by the Defense Act of 1920; adjustment of war-time compensation; and co-operation of the American Legion with the International Association of Allied Veterans of the World War in the effort to bring about a better understanding among civilized nations.

REPUBLICANS OPPOSE KLAN

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 1 (Special).—The Republican Party in Texas is the open and avowed foe of the Ku Klux Klan, and it will remain so until this menace to constitutional government ceases to exist. R. B. Creager, chairman of the Texas State Republican Executive Committee, declares in commenting on the result of the general election, at which Earle B. Mayfield, Klan-indorsed candidate, was elected United States Senator.

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Letters to the Editor
ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

If M. Clemenceau Had Had His
Way

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

With the greatest of interest I read your editorials of welcome to M. Clemenceau.

If a certain detail, however, did not elude your memory, you would not so carelessly bother this great statesman, now so very occupied with talking about German propaganda, with questions on which his personal views have already been very emphatically and unmistakably expressed and which we challenge him to publicly deny if untrue.

When the Patriarch of Constantinople, in the name of the non-Turkish peoples of Asia Minor, went to Paris and humbly pleaded with M. Clemenceau that he use his influence to moderate the extremeness of the pro-Turkish policy of France, in a tiger-like anger and sarcasm he replied: "Be thankful to God that I no more exert any influence on the French Government. Were you to have 1 my way to dictate our Turkish Policy."

Consequently M. Clemenceau considers very meek the anti-Christian policy of France, which surrendered to death and to tortures worse than death 2,500,000 innocent people, terminating a continuous national life of civilization and progress of 3000 years, the national life of the Hellenic people of Asia Minor.

This murder of a nation has been characterized by Mr. Lloyd George as a cosmic calamity and of this historical crime France is the accomplice.

Even if Greece had fought against France by the side of her enemies, she would not deserve such a cruel and inhuman punishment, equal to a race extermination. But to be so satanically betrayed by her own ally and deliberately delivered to an executioner whom they had just fought together as a common enemy and beaten with so many sacrifices is something degrading to human nature.

Yet this liberator from France was not satisfied. If he only had his way the world would have seen a still grander spectacle in the Near East, to the glory of France.

DR. JOHN D. CONSTANTINIDES.
84 Locust Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Nov. 25, 1922.THE ROSENBAUM CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.Colored Silk
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The shades are navy, green, purple, red or brown. Hardwood handles trimmed with bakelite tops or hand-painted tops, other styles with all bakelite handles, leather side straps, arm swings or bracelets. Wonderful selection of handles.

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Dancing Dolls

One of the cleverest new things in the Doll World is a Doll that waltzes, fox-trots and two-steps. There is no machinery about it; it dances by a simple little trick of tilting from side to side. It is being demonstrated at Horne's Toy Shop by a girl who dances with the dolls. Priced \$3.85, \$5.00 and up.

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EMIGRATION AIDS ITALIAN BUDGET

500,000,000 Lire Have Been
Sent From United States
Each Year to Italy

By CLAYTON SEDGWICK COOPER

The importance of the emigration question to Italy as well as to the rest of the world is clear when one realizes that 6,000,000 Italians live in foreign lands, nearly one-seventh of the entire population, and 3,365,000 of these are in the United States. This stream of emigration has been vital to Italian economy, since Italy has been receiving on the average about 500,000,000 lire yearly as remittances from these Italians abroad, an amount sufficient to help balance the accounts between exports and imports. In addition the emigrants from the mother country have been quick to respond to calls for financial assistance, philanthropic gifts, and to the national loans floated during the war; to this last object Italian emigrants contributed nearly 2,000,000,000 lire.

The Italian emigration forms one of the greatest movements of mankind, standing quite alone as regards the numbers involved and the continuance of the migrations. The flow of emigrants to the United States from Italy was especially notable during the five years previous to the breaking out of the European War. While there were only a little more than 100,000 emigrants from Italy to all countries in the year 1910, in the year 1919 this figure had risen to 625,637, and in the year 1921 it had reached the volume of 872,598, and of these about 64 per cent came to America. In this last normal emigration year before the war north Italy furnished 259,079 of the emigrants, central Italy 160,615, while southern and insular Italy sent 412,906.

The character of these emigrants as to occupations gives some hint of the economic contributions these people have been making to the lands to which they have gone. Of agriculturists there were 32 per cent; day laborers and unskilled workmen, 30 per cent; masons and bricklayers, 12 per cent; skilled workmen employed in different industries, 13 per cent; while there were also 13 per cent of these emigrants following commercial vocations and liberal professions. The emigrant agriculturists, representing about one-third of the total migrations, direct their steps largely to Central and South America, while the day laborers and the unskilled workmen, making 30 per cent of the total, have been attracted to the industrial enterprises in the United States. The total number of emigrants from Italy for 31 years, between 1876 and 1914, was about 14,000,000.

Restriction Law Unpopular

The United States has presented for Italians the most attractive field for their talents, and they have become an integral and important part of our national life. The war naturally stopped or greatly diminished the flow of emigrants from Italy to America, there being in 1917 only 8197; in 1918 there were even less, 1545; while in 1919 the number rose to 41,164, and in 1920 Italian emigration amounted to 170,000.

It was, therefore, natural that the immigration law passed by Congress in May, 1921, restricting the number of immigrants coming into the United States in any fiscal year to "3 per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the United States as determined by the United States census of 1910," fell upon Italy as something like a disaster.

"The measures recently enforced by the United States regarding immigration into that country have been quite generally criticized," said my informant. "Even considering the crisis and the unemployment affecting your country, the Italian public opinion has judged that the agricultural class and therefore cannot harm the American industrial work."

"It is generally hoped that the United States Government might amend the immigration law, facilitating admission into a free country, not only of immigrants properly called, but also tradesmen, scholars, tourists and business men, who save for a few exceptions, find it impossible to go to the United States when the annual contingent (42,000 immigrants from Italy) is filled."

Emigrants Are Selected

There has been a very great improvement on the Italian side in the matter of the organization and selection of emigrants. The Commissioner General of Emigration, Signor Michele, is one of the ablest Italian officials and has been doing a remarkably intelligent and efficient work in eliminating many weaknesses in connection with the present new immigration law. The laws of Italy have strict rules for steamship companies transporting emigrants and they punish with severity those who for personal gain incite emigration. The emigrant is visited and examined before sailing and care is taken to ascertain that the proper selection is made. The statistics of Italians rejected by the United States show that the percentage is 1½ per cent lower than that of most of the other nations, including France and England.

It is reported that Mussolini, somewhat contrary to the attitude of Italians formerly, advocates at present the placing of American inspectors of emigration on such persons as the United States particularly needs, and increasing the quota from 42,000 to at least 100,000.

The fact is brought out that France, like other European nations, is careful to adhere to this labor treaty, and prefers above all Italian immigration to that from any other European country. The result of the present limited immigration law is sending Italians in larger numbers to South America than heretofore. In February of this year,

1922, the figures from the Immigration Commission for the Rome district reveal the trend of Italian migrations. In this month the number of overseas emigrants in this district fell to 3979, of whom 72 went to Canada, 445 to the United States, 2707 to Argentina, 527 to Brazil, 149 to Australia, 74 to Uruguay, 1 to South Africa and 1 to Central America. In the same month 5698 persons left Italy for European countries, of whom 3094 went to France. The remittances forwarded by emigrants through the New York branch of the Bank of Naples for the first quarter of 1922 amounted to 92,500,000 lire. With the decrease of Italians coming to America the remittances will naturally decrease and Italy must find some way of making

The Northern Heavens for December Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

TWO years ago the astronomical world was electrified by the news that the angular diameter of a star had actually been measured. On Dec. 13, 1920, Mr. F. G. Pease of the Mount Wilson Observatory, using a 20-foot interferometer with the new 100-inch telescope, measured, by means of the method of Professor Michelson, the diameter of the red star Betelgeuse in Orion. The angular diameter was of the order of one-twentieth

apparatus, and it was estimated that a distance of 21 feet would be necessary. Other stars of smaller angular diameter showed signs of change at 20 feet, the limit of the movement. Evidently the range of the interferometer ought to be increased to extend the work.

Neither the carrying capacity of the telescope nor the housing would admit the use of a larger instrument. Therefore, a special 50-foot interferometer telescope is now under

construction at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California. A light skeleton girder of structural steel, 54 feet long, 10 feet deep in the center and tapering toward the ends, will carry the mirrors. The skeleton framework will have a cross-section of 4½ feet at the center, and will possess the greatest rigidity. Rails on the upper flat surface will carry the mirrors to an extreme range of 50 feet by means of an electric motor. Other synchronous motors will govern their positions. The two beams of light from the star will be directed by means of these mirrors toward each other in the direction of the rails. Striking other mirrors placed midway, the beams of light are deflected downward into the telescope, which is incorporated with the framework of structural steel. There is no real need of a very large optical instrument, therefore, a mirror 36 inches in diameter and having a rather short focal length will be used. The rays of light after reflection from the main mirror are sent upward to meet another mirror and to be carried to the eye of the observer, who sits on a platform attached to the girder. Thus, the girder bears as a unit, telescope, mirrors, and all accessories including the observer on its platform. The girder with all its attachments is supported at the end of a strong polar axis, consisting of a short steel forging mounted on roller bearings, and mounted on a massive pier of concrete. The whole is carefully centered to produce perfect balance. Clockwork is provided to carry the entire movable portion of the instrument to counteract the effect of the earth's diurnal motion. The observer, from his platform on the girder, controls all by means of electric motors.

The instrument is so compact that it can be enclosed in a house 60 feet long, 13 feet wide, and 20 feet high. The upper section of the house may be rolled away longitudinally so that the walls are left to be only 8 feet high. Thus, during observations an unobstructed view of the sky is obtained. The design of the 50-foot interferometer telescope combines effectiveness with simplicity and a minimum of expense. With this instrument it should be possible to measure the angular diameters of more than 30 stars brighter than the fourth magnitude. These will include a wide range of spectral types or stars of different colors, and therefore at different stages in their development. The Mt. Wilson Observatory should be congratulated on so happy a product of astronomical, optical and engineering knowledge, from which most notable results must ensue.

The Constellations

At our time of observation as shown by the accompanying map the Milky Way spans the sky right through the zenith from northwest to southeast. From Cygnus to Canis Major it shows a luminous path, though not as marked as the portion visible during the summer. Andromeda and Pegasus are the most prominent western constellations. The grandest portion of the heavens now is in the southeast quarter. Here we find Orion, the

Greater and the Lesser Dogs, and the Hare. On either side are the Bull, the Twins, and beyond, the Lion. The bright star now overhead is Capella in Auriga. Near at hand, Perseus is of lustrous beauty, just north of the misty cluster of the Pleiades. In the north we see the well-known circumpolar constellations. In the south Eridanus is stretching away into the southern hemisphere, where it will terminate in the star Achernar, the Last-of-the-River, unseen at this latitude.

The Planets

Mars is still our leading evening star, situated as shown on the map and setting about 10 p. m. throughout the month. It is growing fainter, but may be recognized by its ruddy color. The positions of Uranus and Neptune also are shown on the map, but neither of these planets is suited for naked-eye observation. Mercury is too near the sun to be visible, while the other planets are in the morning sky. Venus is the brightest of these planets. At the end of the month it will reach its greatest brilliancy. In the telescope it will show a crescent form. On Dec. 22 at 2:57 p. m., at Greenwich time, the sun comes to the solstice. After that date, the days will grow longer as the sun returns northward.

Comet Baade

The comet discovered by Baade during October is developing unusual features. Observations at the Yerkes Observatory show an elliptical nebulosity surrounding the nucleus of the comet. It extends to one side nearly opposite to the sun and gives the appearance of a short tail. A more remarkable adjunct than this apparent diminutive tail is a longer and fainter streak or tail extending in the general direction toward the sun. This is contrary to all precedent for comets' tails, which usually stand away from the sun. This tail of filament has a narrow and wavy outline, but near the nucleus it spreads out into a broad and cloudlike nebulosity without definite boundaries.

PRIVATE BANK OPENS IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Nov. 1.—The first private bank in Soviet Russia, the Russian Commercial Bank, begins operations this month. This bank has been organized as a trade bank by H. Ashberg, a Swedish financier, with the aid of American and German capital. The Russian state bank of Moscow has one member on the board and participates in the capital to the extent of 10 per cent. The founders of the bank do not intend to finance industry, but will assist in the organization of several limited companies with foreign capital for the development of vital industries.

OWNER DOES NOT RESENT BURNING OF IRISH CASTLE

DUBLIN, Oct. 27 (Special Correspondence).—The burning of historic and beautiful mansions has become too common in Ireland to arouse more than passing comment and yet it is one of the saddest phases of the present disorders. Talking to one of the owners, an unexpected charity and lack of resentment over the misfortune is sometimes revealed. One such owner is Mr. Webber of Mitchellstown Castle, County Cork.

This castle was not old as this country counts age. It was built only about 100 years ago for the purpose of entertaining the then Prince of Wales, who was to visit the country. The castle was beautiful in itself, however, and contained many artistic treasures. Mr. Webber, a kindly little Old-World gentleman, is at present staying in Dublin. His one thought in talking to his friends is to have them realize that "It was not any of my own dear people who did this thing! I love them and they love me. They would not harm me for all the world." In the meantime his friends are taking him away for a visit to continental Europe, although his own wish is to return to his beloved estate and his own beloved people. When he speaks of his losses one realizes that it is the beauty of it all that he misses. He speaks often of the lovely view of the mountains seen from the hall door of the castle.

This is not the first time that Mr. Webber has suffered from strife in the country. When the land controversy raged in the long ago he and his wife were boycotted by order of the Land League, and for many a long day these two brave people ran the whole estate themselves, working strenuously from morning to night.

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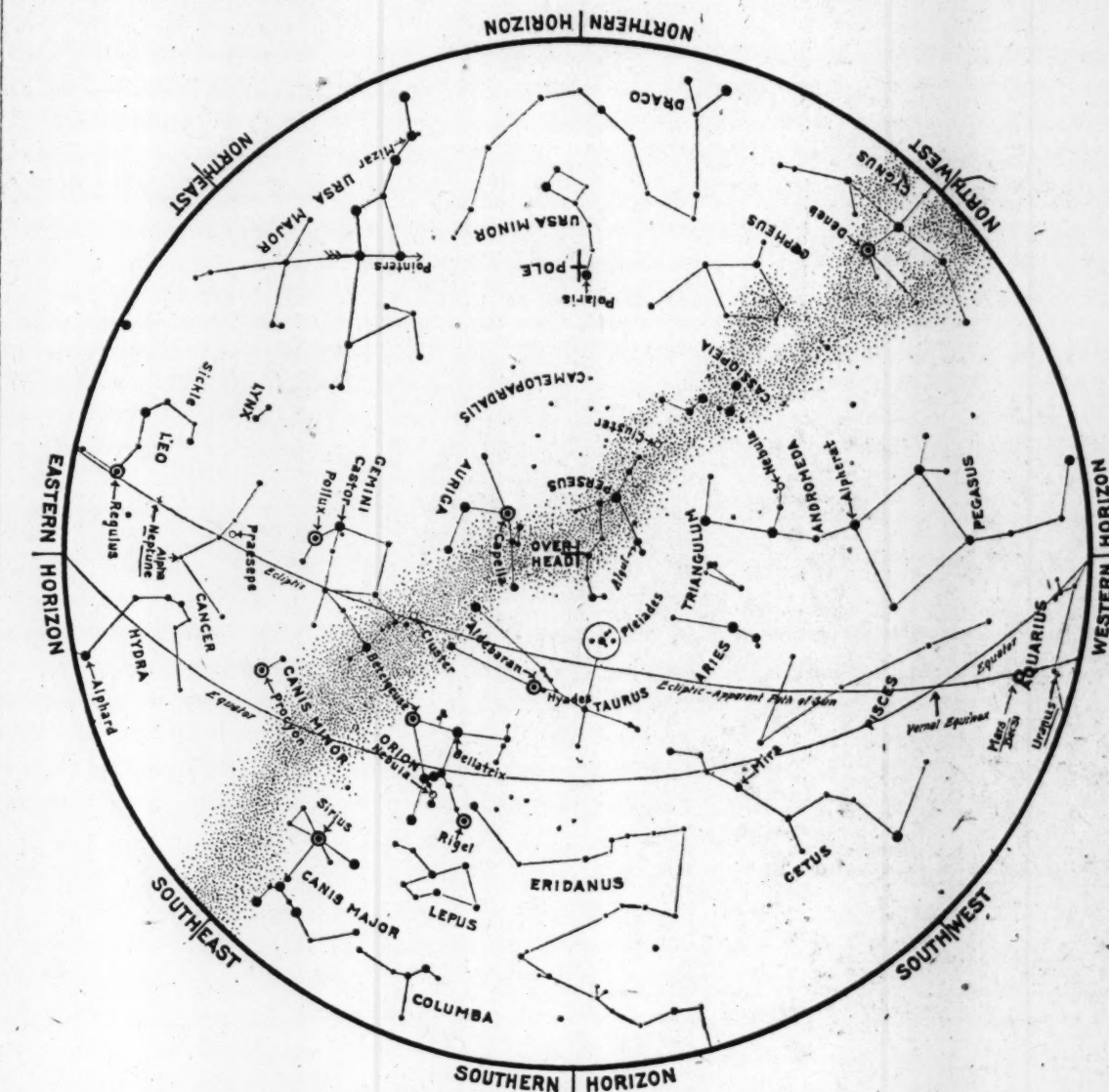
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The December Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Dec. 7 at 11 p. m., Dec. 22 at 10 p. m., Jan. 7 at 9 p. m., and Jan. 22 at 8 p. m., in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

up such discrepancies while the United States must either reduce activities in some of her industries and construction work or find workmen of other nationalities to accomplish the service which Italians have been rendering so efficiently to our industrial life.

The question with which the United States is now confronted is a two-fold one relative to this matter of Italian immigration. First, with the revival of industrial and business activities, will the fear of the immigration from central and southern Europe competing unfavorably with home labor, be justified? In the second place will the unrestricted movements of people, particularly from sections of the world where there is great illiteracy and where ideals, customs and manners of life are quite dissimilar to our own, bring undesirable changes in the fundamental character of our population? In fact, arguments have been presented that this later immigration from central and southern Europe tends to endanger the cherished institutions established by the American forefathers.

President Lowell of Harvard has stated the attitude thus: "It is indeed largely a perception of the need of homogeneity, as a basis of popular government and the public opinion on which it rests, that justifies democracies in resisting the influx of great numbers of a widely different race."

It is estimated that the present law will have kept out of the United States from 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 immigrants by June 30, 1923. After 135 years under the American Constitution this law is unique and sweeping. In its execution thus far it has proved of considerable hardship to foreigners while its literal fulfillment has brought endless mistakes and dilemmas along the line of separations of parents and children and other inconveniences, extremely disheartening.

of a second of arc, which indicates when combined with the star's distance that this great star has a linear diameter of about 215,000,000 miles. Measures of other stars, Arcturus and Antares, followed. The latter star proved to be no less than 400,000,000 miles in diameter, a huge luminous orb of gaseous composition and of great tenuity. To measure such stars, the images, brought into the field of the instrument, are compared; the mirrors being moved apart above the opening of the telescope until the peculiar diffraction fringes of the images disappear.

For Betelgeuse the mirrors had to be separated by 10 feet; for Antares by 12 feet. For Arcturus the fringes nearly disappeared when the mirrors were as far apart as permitted by the

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construction at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California. A light skeleton girder of structural steel, 54 feet long, 10 feet deep in the center and tapering toward the ends, will

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NEW ENGLAND IS AGAIN GETTING GERMAN PIG IRON

First Offerings in About 10 Years Readily Disposed Of—Competition Keen

German pig iron has been offered and sold this week in the New England market for the first time in more than a decade. Scotch, English, French, Belgian, and Luxembourg iron has been imported and sold extensively since the American coal miners' strike brought about a scarcity of domestic iron by the excessive price for coke.

The German iron just sold in Boston amounted to about 2000 tons. Prices were quoted at \$27 a ton, on the docks at Boston, which is about \$1.50 less than Scotch iron of similar quality. Foundry men in this section are particularly pleased at the appearance of German iron, which is said to be superior in quality by actual analysis to any foreign iron excepting Scotch, which is the highest priced of all foreign iron.

Competition Keen

The situation in pig iron is rather serious. The transportation of quantities of the product to New England foundries has provided keen competition for domestic furnaces, since they have been able to compete, following the settlement of the coal strike. Prices have dropped steadily on foreign iron and practically all furnaces in the United States have cut their prices below the actual cost of production in efforts to win back former customers. The competition is especially keen in New England, other sections of the United States having foundries and furnaces nearer together, avoiding long and expensive freight hauls.

Furnaces at Buffalo, N. Y., normally supplying most of the domestic iron used in New England, have cut their price to \$25 a ton, f. o. b. Buffalo, for base foundry iron. Freight rates to New England add about \$4 a ton to this figure. Other domestic producers consider this price "ruinous" and have not made any apparent effort to meet the cut. Some foreign iron, except Scotch, has been sold in Boston at \$23.50 a ton "on the docks," which makes the price at the foundries of New England considerably lower than when they buy domestic iron with the heavy freight charge.

This quality of iron, however, is not adaptable for the bulk of New England's furnaces, which require high-class iron. It is usable for manufacturers who mix scrap iron with it and who turn out certain types of piping.

Another important angle of the situation is the unusual policy of buying "spot iron" and storing it upon arrival, for use during the first quarter of next year. This practice is the result of railroad embargoes that iron foundries consider to be the most serious. It is especially difficult transportation during the first three months of 1923.

In anticipation of long delays in arrival, there has already been a considerable amount of iron bought for New England use. Embargoes have already practically stopped shipments from Pennsylvania and Birmingham, Ala., furnaces to Boston.

Importers are also bringing quantities to Boston from abroad, and storing it, in anticipation of a heavy demand for immediate delivery iron during the next few months.

GOOD HOLIDAY BUSINESS IN SIGHT

"Car shortage and low prices have been important factors in the grain market in the immense territory served by Chicago merchants, but conditions of late have shown some improvement," says the National City Bank, which continues: "General trade is holding up well and indications point to profitable holiday business. The railroads are experiencing difficulty in handling the business offered, and the shortage of 175,000 cars reported at the opening of November, following a fortnight of record freight movement, emphasized in a remarkable manner the misfortune of maintaining the railroads at low ebb."

"A car shortage such as the west has had this fall is a menace to the Nation," it retards business, ties up credit, and brings hardship to whole communities. The American people are suffering from imperfections of a railroad service whose growth and equipment are many years behind the country's requirements. Were it not for the fact that the equipment companies are beginning to deliver locomotives and cars on old orders, the situation would be more alarming. All things considered, the movement of grain, fuel, and merchandise is probably as near 100 per cent efficient as the west has ever witnessed with present equipment conditions."

NASH STOCK AT HIGH LEVEL

Sales of Nash Motors at \$525 a share place that issue within a few points of the 1922 high price. Paying regular cash dividends of \$16 a share, on which basis the yield is around 3 per cent, it is obvious that the market price is dictated not by income return but by earnings and speculative financial strength, which in turn hold out the promise of some form of recapitalization increasing the number of common shares.

TAX RETURNS GREATER

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—October tax receipts totaled \$5,170,000,000 marks, compared with \$3,690,000,000 in September, \$1,740,000,000 in August, and \$1,550,000,000 in July, bringing the total for seven months of the fiscal year to \$13,220,000,000, compared with \$9,300,000,000 for the similar period of 1921. Income tax receipts increased 58 per cent and turnover tax 110 per cent over September.

BENZ KID CO. STOCK DIVIDEND

The Benz Kid Company has increased its authorized stock from \$600,000 to \$2,000,000. Additional shares are to be issued as a 2 1/2 per cent stock dividend to common stockholders of record Oct. 31.

FIBER SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON SHOWN IN LANCASHIRE

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Oct. 27 (Special Correspondence)—A new fiber called "arghan" has been discovered, for which extensive claims are being made. Lancashire cotton industries are interested because it is said that the fiber makes a surprisingly efficient substitute for cotton. It can also, with advantage, be used instead of flax and hemp.

Arghan is the product of a plant akin to the pineapple, the broad leaves of which split up into innumerable, pearly white and silky fibers, 50 per cent stronger than hemp, and extending to 6 feet or more in length. The plant grows to a height of 12 feet, is perennial, and can be harvested several times a year.

The Government of the Federated Malay States has set apart 30,000 acres for its cultivation, and it is also being grown in India, Ceylon, and Borneo. A British company, the Arghan Development Syndicate, was formed about three years ago to conduct these operations, and the chairman, Mr. A. Montefiore, is now making the results of the company's efforts known among Lancashire spinners and manufacturers.

Mr. Montefiore says arghan is infinitely superior to cotton in tensile strength, will take dyes freely without losing its natural surface luster, and successfully withstands the action of salt water. This latter quality renders it specially useful for the manufacture of sailcloth and rope. It can also be used for belting, tires, and similar purposes.

RESERVE PROTECTS REALTY AGAINST MARKET DECLINES

The real estate and buildings owned by the United States Realty & Improvement Company cost above the mortgages \$17,338,026. Real estate securities and other investments cost \$10,532,216, or a total of \$28,190,242. The company at the same time carries in its balance sheet reserves for possible losses or depreciation in value of capital assets of \$5,014,196. This represents appropriations made out of the accumulated earnings since 1917, although in the meantime the assets have considerably increased in value. It is understood that the market value of the company's capital assets is today not less than the cost. The \$5,000,000 reserve is, therefore, merely a protection against possible shrinkage rather than recognition of an actual decline in values. On the basis of the real estate and securities being worth their cost price, United States Realty has a book value of \$144 a share.

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc.)

MILL STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Arlington Mills	114	117
Bates Mfg Co.	300	300
Brookline Mills	185	190
Columbus Mfg Co.	185	185
Dartmouth Mfg Co.	275	275
Dwight Mfg Co.	110	115
Edwards Mfg Co.	180	185
Everett Mills	180	185
Farr Alpaena Co.	165	170
Gluck Mills	120	125
Great Falls Mfg Co.	75	80
Hamilton Mfg Co.	85	90
Hammond Mfg Co.	90	95
Home Bleach & Dye Works	9	12
Home Bleach & Dye Works	60	65
Janus Mfg Co.	105	110
Lancaster Mills	105	107 1/2
Lancet Cotton Mills	220	220
Lawrence Mfg Co.	112	115
Lowell Bleachery	155	160
Ludlow Mfg. Assoc.	142	147
Lyman Mills	183	188
Manomet Mills	108	112
Massachusetts Cotton Mills	165	167 1/2
Merrimack Mfg Co.	110	115
Merrimack Mfg Co.	110	115
Merrimack Mfg Co.	110	115
Nashua Mills	134	140
Nashua Mfg Co.	75	80
Nashua Mfg Co.	75	80
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	250	250
Nonquit Spinning Co.	95	100
Pacific Mills	164	167
Pennock Mfg Co.	154	157
Sharp Mfg Co.	125	125
Sharp Mfg Co.	104	104
Tremont & Suffolk Mills	150	150
W. S. Worsted Co. 1st pf.	145	145
Waltham Bleach & Dye Works	140	140
Wansutta Mills	145	149
Warwick Mills	98 1/2	98 1/2
West Point Mfg Co.	125	125
York Mfg Co.	200	200

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

October 1922	Decrease
Operating revenue	\$26,223,894
Net income	7,281,654
From Jan 1—	160,279
Operating revenue	214,983,175
Net income	35,588,733
From Jan 1—	2,807,360

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

October 1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$6,118,555
Net income	1,102,121
From Jan 1—	668,222
Operating revenue	57,583,462
Net income	12,235,029
From Jan 1—	4,164,678

PHILADELPHIA & READING

October 1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$8,862,569
Net income	3,292,573
From Jan 1—	2,827,791
Operating revenue	64,554,842
Net income	11,982,867
From Jan 1—	10,923,377

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

October 1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$6,693,743
Net income	210,003
From Jan 1—	1,779,327
Operating revenue	69,198,700
Net income	11,912,846
From Jan 1—	12,376,314

DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN

October 1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$3,297,224
Net income	196,627
From Jan 1—	771,621
Operating revenue	27,218,189
Net income	4,828,527
From Jan 1—	2,665,061

BRISK WOOL BUYING

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The offerings at yesterday's wool auction sales totaled 12,881 bales. There was a large attendance and a brisk general demand at unchanged rates.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

F. A. Irish

M. F. A. IRISH, treasurer of the American Bankers' Association, in 1921-22, is a native of Taylors Falls, Minn. He is now vice-president of the First National Bank of Fargo, N. D. After graduation from High School at Moorhead, Minn., in 1888, he entered business as a bill clerk with an express company at Fargo. In 1889, he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Moorhead, advancing to the position of assistant cashier. In 1896, he went to the Red River Valley National Bank of Fargo as assistant cashier, later being elected cashier, serving until the bank consolidated with the First National Bank of Fargo in 1906, when he became cashier of the new organization. He was later advanced to his present position of vice-president there.

During the war Mr. Irish was active in local Red Cross and Liberty Loan work. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Mayflower Society.

STEADY INCREASE IN GENERAL TRADE

Federal Reserve Review Finds Greater Activity in All Basic Industries

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Virtually all basic industries in the United States are showing increased productive activity, according to the Federal Reserve Board which, in a review of business and trade conditions, reports a generally improved situation in the American business world. The improved conditions, according to the review, are reflected, first, in a greatly increased employment of labor in industrial establishments and, second, in an unprecedented demand for freight cars. Reports showed that, on Nov. 1, the greatest shortage of freight cars ever developed was recorded, while immediately before and after that date the car loadings were maintained almost at that maximum.

Mill consumption of textiles was heavy, the review stated, and added that the mill requirements of cotton continued on an increase which late in October and early in November reached the highest in the last two years. Silk and woolen mills, the review disclosed, were near capacity operation in the face of a virtually unchanged wholesale market and seasonal declines in some lines of dry goods.

"The increased production," the review summarized, "has been accompanied by a continued increase in the volume of employment in industrial establishments. The average pay of a worker also was larger, but this was due in many cases to increased hours of labor. Railroad repair shops and equipment factories made the largest additions to their forces and shortage of skilled labor was reported in steel mills and metal mines and by building contractors."

Despite the increased business activity, the review noted no increase in loans and discounts by banks in the leading cities which are members of the Federal Reserve System. In fact, according to the review, loans and discounts by banks reporting showed a small decrease between Oct. 18 and Nov. 15. There were, however, small increases in loans reported by southern and western districts and in New England, but these increases were more than offset by reductions in loans in the other sections, particularly in New York and Chicago.

WESTERN ELECTRIC NEW STOCK ISSUE

Western Electric Company has offered 40 common stockholders the right to subscribe to 150,000 additional shares of common stock at \$100 a share. Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe to one share of new stock for each two and two-thirds shares of common outstanding as of Nov. 28. Rights expire Dec. 27, and payment in full must be made before Dec. 30. The American Telephone & Telegraph Company owns 98.15-100 per cent of the present 350,000 no par shares of the Western Electric concern.

The issue of new stock is to take care of \$15,000,000 5 per cent bonds of Western Electric due Dec. 31, 1922.

STANDARD OIL CAPITAL INCREASE

SPRINGFIELD, Kan., Dec. 1.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Kansas the increase in stock from \$2,000,000 to \$8,000,000 and a reduction in par from \$100 to \$25 was ratified. Distribution of the increased shares will be announced soon.

BUSINESS UPLIFT IN CHATTANOOGA REGION REPORTED

Boom in Hardwood Trade—Cement Mills at Capacity—Exports Show a Gain

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—One form of trade revival in this region is in lumber, particularly in hardwoods, which are experiencing the best business since the close of the World War. Coincident with the booking of orders to run the plants at present capacity, there is some new mill construction, which will enable the local hardwood industry to take care of demand.

The latest of these is the Southern Wood Products Company, with a capitalization of \$100,000, which will make hardwood boxes for permanent use. The company is now building a plant to cost \$85,000.

Two other hardwood mill expansions are those of Williams & Voris Lumber Company, which is putting in a \$150,000 oak flooring unit, and the J. M. Card Lumber Company, which is increasing its capacity 30 per cent.

Hardwood and Cement Demand

Export business is especially brisk in the hardwood line, European demand being heavy. Agents of the Italian Government are scouring the region for red oak. Only white oak is used in this country. A recent large order was for 1,000,000 railroad ties, for an American road. Hardwood demand is heavy in all markets, and mills have sold their full production well into next year. Car supply for lumber shipment is not yet satisfactory, but is improving.

Work is being rushed on the Signal Mountain Portland Cement Company's plant. Plans are to complete two of its four units next May, and the other two, one each year, having the whole 1,500,000-barrel mill in operation in 1924. A year's units will have production of 900,000 barrels per annum. The total cost of the plant will be more than \$3,000,000.

All southern cement mills are working at capacity, and unable to take care of orders from this section. Dixie Portland Cement Company, at Orchard City, Tenn., here, is at full production. Completion of the new Signal Mountain plant will put Chattanooga next to Birmingham as the south's largest cement producer. John L. Senior of Cement City, Mich., is president.

Nashville's Good Gain

Industrial improvement in the region is indicated in figures recently made public by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, of traffic originating here carried by it in July, August and September. This year's tonnage was \$5,243, compared with \$6,552 tons for last year, and \$6,011 tons for the corresponding period of 1920, the banner year hitherto.

There has been a softening in domestic coal market here, block coal increasing the year bringing only \$9.50 a ton delivered. A few weeks ago it was \$11.50 and \$12 a ton. Run of mine is firmer, with industrial demand heavier, at \$3.50 and \$4. Car supply for the mines is more adequate, and cold weather and price have about broken the buyer's strike.

Exports in general have been considerably increased since October. They are now higher than for the corresponding period last year, and considerably in excess of what they were in July, August, and September. The main items being shipped overseas are knocked down boxes, cast-iron gull pipe, boilers, plows, agricultural machinery, oil-well machinery, and cane mills. Cuba, Mexico, and South America are taking about half of the exports, with Europe consuming the remainder.

RAILROADS ADD TO EQUIPMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Railroads during the present year have added much more substantially to their equipment for transportation service than they were able to do in 1921, according to a report made public by the car service division of the American Railway Association.

Up to Nov. 1, they put in service or had in process of manufacture 117,221 new freight cars, which was 47,802 more than were procured during the entire year of 1921.

STROMBERG'S EARNINGS
Stromberg Carbuorator Company of America, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, reports net profits of \$378,716, after expenses and taxes, equal to \$5.05 a share on 75,000 shares of no-par stock, compared with \$136,091, or \$1.83 a share in the similar period of 1921. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 the net profit was \$136,121, compared with \$74,547 in the third quarter of 1921.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DEBT PAYMENTS

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Stanley Baldwin, gave the particulars as to the amount owed by Great Britain to the United States and stated that, since last April \$30,500,000 of the principal of the debt had been repaid, in addition to \$101,500,000, mainly for interest.

He added that it remained to be settled whether any part of the \$50,000,000 paid on Nov. 15 is to be regarded as applying on the principal.

DRYGOODS TRADE OUTLOOK BRIGHT

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Wholesale dry-goods houses are making preparations for their semi-annual pre-inventory sale, Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 4 and 5.

A much larger attendance of buyers is looked for this season because of the special railway rates to Chicago offered by the Central and Western passenger associations for the International Live Stock Exposition, Dec. 2 to 9, says the John V. Farwell Company.

LANETT MILLS STOCK DIVIDEND

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lanett Cotton Mills has been called for Dec. 28 to vote on increasing the authorized stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 to permit the distribution of a 100 per cent stock dividend.

JOINT STOCK LAND BANK DIVIDENDS

Bill Proposes They Shall Be Limited to Six Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Farm representatives in the Senate will give active support to a bill sponsored by William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, limiting the dividends of the Joint Stock Land Banks to six per cent. All profits in excess of 6 per cent, the bill proposes, shall be paid into the national Treasury for the benefit of the taxpayers.

Since Congress limited the earnings of the Federal Reserve Board banks to 6 per cent, agriculturists have made a persistent campaign to have the same restriction apply to stockholders of joint stock land banks. It is one of the measures on which the Senate farm bloc will exert considerable pressure in the next session.

The proposed legislation, in the opinion of Senator Borah, is entirely in harmony with the recommendations made recently by Charles E. Lobdell, farm loan commissioner, in an address at the annual convention of the joint land banks in Chicago. The Borah bill does not in any way affect federal land banks, which are co-operative concerns of which the stock is owned by borrowing farmers. It only applies to joint stock land banks, which are privately organized corporations, owned by private investors and operated for profit. As these banks are now in some cases making 12 per cent per annum and their stock is selling as high as \$140 a share, the Borah bill, if it becomes a law, will produce a heavy and constant revenue for the benefit of the taxpayers.

The Federal Farm Loan Board is to be granted power to regulate the salaries and expenses of joint stock land banks so there will be no opportunity for them to absorb excess profits by paying high salaries. Nor does the bill, it is said, interfere in any way with the efficiency of the joint stock land banks as agencies for the development of agriculture.

DIVIDENDS

The Beacon Oil Company directors declared the regular 50-cent dividend on the no par value common stock, payable Nov. 29 to stockholders of record Nov. 28.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 9.

The Tonopah Development Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15. It is the same amount that was paid three months ago.

The Stromberg Carbuorator Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25, increasing the regular rate from \$1.00, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 9.

The International Silver Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Consolidated Car Heating Company has resumed dividends, declaring a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30.

Mississippi River Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Todd Shipyards Corporation declared a regular quarterly \$2 dividend, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 5.

The Grinnell Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 28.

The Matheson Alkali Works declared the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Christmas Gifts

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Many small Oriental rugs to be sold at reduced prices.

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Republic Czechoslovakia No. 71 12-1 High

(Quotations to 2:25 p. m.)		High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s, '38.....	96		93 1/2
Am Ag Chem 1st cv 8s '32.....	98 1/4		98

Am Smelting 5s '47.....	92 3/4	93
Am Sugar 6s '37.....	102	101 1/4
Am Tel & Tel cdt 4s '29.....	91 1/4	91 3/4
Am T & T cdt 5s '46.....	97 3/4	97
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s '25.....	115	115
Am W W & Elec 5s '34.....	83 1/4	83 3/4

Ann Arbor 4s '95	66	66
Anton Jurgens M 6s '47	7534	7534
Armour 44s '98	90	90
A S T 4s '98	81	81
A T S & F adj 4s '95	8234	8234
A T S & F 4s '06	81	81
A T S & F 4s '09	81	81
A T S & F (L) 4s '08	8034	8034
ATI Coal Line on 4s '52	8934	8934
ATI Refining deb 5s '37	19	19
B & O c 44s '28	9334	9334
B & O p 34s '44	8034	8034
B & O c 44s '33	8034	8034
B & O ref 6s '95	85	85
B & O 6s '29	10034	10034
B & O 6s '30	9134	9134
B & O Southwest div 34s '28	9134	9134
Barague Sugar 74s '37	9934	9934
Barnardall 5s '31	10134	10134
Barnardall 5s '30	10134	10134
Beth Steel lat 5s '30	9834	9834
Beth Steel fd 5s '42	9234	9234
Beth Steel 5s '36	9234	9234
Beth Steel 5s '38	9834	9834
Brier Hill Steel 5s '42	5	5
Bklyn Ed 7s ser D 64s	10734	10734
Bklyn R T 7s '21	91	91
Bklyn R T 7s '22	91	91
Bklyn R T 7s cert of dep 8s	89	89

Bklyn R N 101 lat 53°	107	107
Bklyn U N 101 lat 53°	81	81
Bklyn U N 101 lat 53°	52	52
Buff Rookl lat 43°	91	91
Bush River Hldg 5° 60'	92½	92½
Canadian Gen El 6° 42'	101½	101½
Canadian Nor deb 6½° 46'	111	110½
Canadian Nor deb 7° 40'	111½	111½
Caro lat 43° 45'	79½	79½
Caro lat 43° 45'	79½	89½
Cent of Ga cm 5° 45'	96½	96½
Cent of Ga cm 7° 29'	100½	100½
Cent Leather gen 5° 25'	99½	99½
Cent Pacific 3½° 29'	91½	91½
Cent Pacific 3½° 29'	91½	91½
Cent of N J 5° 27'	84	84
Cerro de Pasco vt 3° 31'	125½	127
C & O 4½° 30'	89½	88
C & O 5° 54'	92½	92
C & O 4½° 30'	85	85
C & O 10° 29'	97	97
Chesapeake 53	53	53

Chi & Alt 3 1/2s '50.....	263%	263%
C B & Q 6m 4s '53.....	87	87
C B & Q 5s ser A '71.....	100	99%
Chi B & Q (Neb Ext) 4s '27.....	96%	96%
C B & Q 6 1/2s.....	101 1/2	101 1/2
Chi & B 11 1/2 5s '51.....	80	80
Chi Gr West 4s '69.....	51 1/2	50 1/2
C R I & Pac rf 4s '24.....	82 1/2	82 1/2
C R I & Pac gm 4s '33.....	82 1/2	81 1/2
Chic & N. New ser 4s '27.....	84 1/2	84 1/2

Chi & Nwn 5s '87	104	103 1/2
Chic & Nwn 6 1/2s '86	108 1/2	108 1/2
Chi & Nwn 7s	108	108
Chic & Nwn gm sta	85	85
C M & St Psg S dlv 4s '49	67 1/2	67 1/2
C M & St P gm 4s '89	72 1/2	72 1/2
C M & St P 4s '25	80 1/2	79 1/2
C M & St P cv 1 1/2s '32	79 1/2	68 1/2
C M & St P gm 1 1/2s '89	81 1/2	81 1/2
C M & St P rf 4 1/2s 2014	62	61 1/2
C M & St P cv 5s B 2014	70 1/2	69
Chi Railways 5s '27	76 1/2	76
Chi Union Sta 4 1/2s '63	90 1/2	104 1/2
Chi Union Sta 5s '63	99 1/2	99 1/2

Chi & W Indiana 4s '52.....	74½	74
Chi & W Indiana 7½s '35....	100½	100½
Chile Copper cv 6s '32.....	6	55½
Chile Copper clt 7s '23.....	113¼	112

C C C & St L Feb 4's '30.....	101	101
C C C & St L deb 4 1/2's '31.....	92	91 3/4
Cincinnati Gas 5 1/2's '61.....	98	97 1/4
Elm Wa & M 4s.....	77 1/2	77 3/4
Cleveland Term 5 1/2's '72.....	103 1/2	102 3/4

Col & South 1st 4s '29	92½	92½
Col & South 4½s '35	87	87½
Colum Gas 1st 5s sta '27	96	96
Commonwealth Power 6s '47	89	89
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	97	97
Gen Coal of Md 6s '50	88½	88
Consumers' Pwr of 6s '53	92	92
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	93½	93
Duba Carb deb 8s '30	88½	88½

Cuba Can v deb 7 '30	2	83½	153½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	3	83½	153½
Cuba RR 7½s '36	2	103½	173½
Cuban-Am Sug 8s '31	1	107	116
Del & Hud cv 5s '35	1	96	95½
Del & Hud 5½s '37	1	100½	100½
Den & Rio G 4s '36	1	73	72½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	1	78½	78
Den & Rio G Imp 5s '28	83½	83½	
Den & Rio G fd 5s '55	47	46½	
Detroit Ed 5s '40	95	94½	
Detroit Ed 6s '40	102½	102½	
Detroit Un Rwy 4½s '32	85½	85½	
Diamond Bond 7½s '35	102½	102	

Donner Steels '42.....	89	19
Du Pont 7½s '31.....	107½	107½
Duquesne Lt 6s '49.....	103½	102½
Duquesne Lt deb 7½s '38.....	107½	107½
East Cuba Sugar 7½s '96.....	15½	55½
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37.....	93	52½
Erie cv 4s A '53.....	42½	41½
Erie cv 4s B '53.....	42	41½
Erie cv 4s D '53.....	43½	43½
Erie gen lien 4s '98.....	44½	43½

Crie & Jersey 6s '55.....	88½	18½
Ask Rubber 8s '41.....	104½	104½
la East Coast 4½s '59.....	89	88½
merican 7½s '43.....	88	87

Francisco Sug off 7 1/2 % '43	101 1/2 %	101 1/2 %
Irwin Elec deb 6 5/8 % '52	101 1/2 %	101 1/2 %
Irwin Elec deb 6 1/2 %	105 1/2 %	105 1/2 %
Kennesaw River 6 5/8 % '57	89 1/2 %	82 1/2 %
Knickerbocker B F et al 4 1/2 % '47	100 1/2 %	100 1/2 %
Loddy Park B F et al 4 1/2 % '47	108 1/2 %	114 1/2 %
Long Beach B F et al 4 1/2 % '41	113 1/2 %	114 1/2 %
Los T R Wly of Can deb 6 3/8 % '36	103 1/2 %	102 1/2 %
Los T R Wly of Can deb 7 1/2 % '40	111 1/2 %	110 1/2 %
Great Nor 5 1/2 % '53	101 1/2 %	100 1/2 %
Great Nor 7 1/2 % '36	101 1/2 %	109 1/2 %
Green Bay & West B	112 1/2 %	112 1/2 %
Harlem River F et al 5 1/2 % '54	78 1/2 %	78 1/2 %
Havanna El Ry B F 5 1/2 % '55	83 1/2 %	83 1/2 %
Hyattsville Choc 6 1/2 % '43	85 1/2 %	85 1/2 %
Yonkers Vp L 4 1/2 % '49	83 1/2 %	83 1/2 %

Jud & Man adj inc 8s '57.....	59½	58½
Jud & Man rf 8s '57.....	13	12½
Jumble O & R d 5½s '32.....	17½	17½
1 Cent 4s '53.....	81½	80½

Cent R L 5s '85	85	85½
CCS L & N O Jt 5s '63	55	95
Cent 5½s '34	101	103½
Cent 5½s '36	109	102½
Steel Deb 4½s '40	91	91
Indiana Stl 1st 5s '52	100½	103½
Inter-Met ct 4½s	107½	107½
Inter-Met ct 4½s sta '56	111½	111½
Inter-R T rf 5s '66	74½	4

Enter R T fo 31	66	74	1336
Enter R T 6n	33	1519	1519
Enter R T 7n	32	1537	1537
Enter M Marin 6n	41	1596	1596
Enter Paper r f 5a	47	1676	1676
Enter Paper r f 5b	47	1686	1686
Enter Paper r f 5c	52	19	48
Enter Central r f 4a	51	35	85
Enter C Ft S & Mem 4a	38	79	789
Enter City So 1st 3a	50	69	695
Enter City So 5a	50	89	161
Enter J 7a	42	1057	1057
Enter J sta 4a		71	23

High-Spring Tr 8s '31	106½	116
ings Co EL & P 4½s	97½	97½
ings County Et 6½s	100	100
ack Steel 8s '25	99½	99½
ck Steel 8s '25	99½	99½
igh Valley 4s 2003	80½	80½
high Val Coal 8s '33	100¼	100¼
ouis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	79	79
ouis & Nash 4s '31	90	90
ouis & Nash (A K & C) 4s '55	85½	85½
ouis & Nash 5½s 2003	103½	103½
ouisiana & NW 8s '26	7½	7½
ntennial Sugar Int 7½s '42	87	87¾
an River 8s '26	64	64
antobas S Ry Co 8s '34	98	98
arket St Wm Co 24	90¼	90¼

Marland Oil Co 7 1/2 '31.....	103	1(2) 1/2
Marland Oil Co A 31.....	110	110
Mer & Mfrs Ex 7s '49.....	99 1/2	99 1/2
Nich Cent d 4s '28.....	91	91
Nich State Tel 5s '24.....	99 1/2	99 1/2
Oldvale cv 5s '36.....	89 1/2	89 1/2

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Review of Chimney Pieces

MOST people will admit the charm of the open fireplace, for does not the sight and sound of the fire burning on the hearth impart a special sense of comfort and coziness to a room which it is hard to obtain by any other means, however satisfactory the system of heating may be? And if the claim of the open fire be once allowed, so far, at any rate, as the living rooms are concerned, it is surely worth while to give careful consideration to the designs of the fireplace when the construction of a new house or the renovation of an old one is contemplated. The fireplace has a way of making itself the salient feature in a room, and it is well it should be good to look at.

Before the days of central heating much thought was expended upon the fireplace by the great designers and architects of the past, and it should surely be possible for the house-planner of today to profit by their experiences without being bound by their limitations.

Prior to the eighteenth century and the introduction of coal for general use fireplaces were designed for the burning of logs and were often so large that they allowed "chimney corner" seats to be placed right inside, but their tendency was to become smaller as time went on.

Corner fireplaces were introduced into England from Holland as early as the seventeenth century. They were made with one or more shelves above them for the display of china. This type of fireplace deserves consideration from modern house-planners, for they have a very charming effect, and the placing of the fireplace across the corner of a room may sometimes solve an architectural problem. John Evelyn, it is true, recorded in the famous diary that they were fitted only for "light and trifling" rooms, but Evelyn was thinking in terms of palaces whereas considerably more people, nowadays, are planning "light and trifling" rooms than huge palatial apartments.

Eighteenth Century Chimney Pieces

The eighteenth century in England saw the production of some really beautiful fireplaces, well worthy of study. Architects at this period thought it essential that their fireplaces should be an integral part of the design of the room they were intended for, harmonizing in all their details with the rest of the decoration, and this is a point designers of today would do well to ponder.

The fireplaces, or chimney pieces, to give them a more formal name, of the eighteenth century were of two kinds, which were conveniently classified by a contemporary writer as "continued" or "simple," or, as we should say, with an overmantel or without one. In the case of the "continued" chimney piece the overmantel was often arranged to frame a painting or a sculptured panel. In paneled rooms the chimney piece would often be of the "continued" variety, and in such a case the overmantel always be in character with the rest of the decoration on the walls. A very harmonious and dignified effect can be obtained in this way, well suited to a dining room or a library, whether the wood be left to display its natural grain or color or painted white or some pale color.

The writer knows of a dining room of modern design, paneled with wood painted white, the paneling being arranged to form an overmantel above the mantelpiece, framing a large modern painting, the only picture in the room, and the effect is excellent.

The Sculptor's Work

Many of the sculptured marble chimney pieces of the eighteenth century make little appeal to us nowadays. The efforts of the sculptor to make his design emblematic of the calling of the owner of the house were sometimes amusing. For instance an authority of the time advised that in the case of a room to be occupied by a sea commander the sculptor "should employ his best art to represent the oar and trident."

While the marble mantelpieces of the period of the first three Georges were faithful to the classic tradition, the wooden ones were frequently racy in style, and in some cases the designs are worthy of attention, but they become very extravagant, especially when combined with what was known as the "Chinese taste." With the coming of the great designer, Adam, soberer counsels prevailed,

and many of his chimney pieces are extremely graceful and charming. Some of them, of white and colored marbles, show a simplicity and restraint combined with fine lines, and deserve our admiration, but it is his wooden mantelpieces, in which, in some cases, Wedgwood plaques or paintings are inserted, which will appeal to the greatest number, and may afford many useful hints to the modern designer.

In the matter of the fire itself, the wheel of fashion seems to have come full circle. Fire dogs and fire backs gave way to grates with the advent of coal, and now grates seem in turn to be disappearing. Once more we see the wood fire burning on the hearthstone, and it is questionable whether there can be a more delightful fire to sit by on a winter evening, always providing the room is well warmed by other means, if the night be a cold one. Then we may enjoy a comfort unknown to our predecessors, and combine with it the charm of the open fire, framed by a beautiful chimney piece.

The Festival Cake

The festival cake, or the Spanish Torta, as it is made in Spain, is truly royal, and is the acme of deliciousness for the holiday season. Here is the recipe:

One-half pound of pineapple glacé, ½ pound of blanched shredded almonds, ¼ pound of citron, ½ pound of pistachio nuts, ½ pound of fresh coconut, ¼ pound of cherries, 1 pound of sugar, 1 pound of butter, 1 pound of flour, 4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, the whites of 3 eggs, 2 gills of grape juice, or apple juice, ½ teaspoonful of almond extract, ½ teaspoonful of rose extract, the juice of 1 lime, ½ teaspoonful of salt.

Put the fruits and nuts through the food-chopper and dredge them with ½ pound of flour. Cream the butter and sugar, add the fruit juice and flavoring, and lastly, the whites of the eggs beaten to a dry froth with the salt. Add to the chopped fruits and nuts dredged with flour, sift 4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder with part of the remaining flour and add during the mixing of all the ingredients. Bake in a moderate oven.

One woman who is not fond of baking, pastes colored pictures of pies, cakes, biscuits, etc., cut from advertisements in the magazines, on cards carrying the respective recipes. She declares the task of cooking becomes much less irksome with the picture of perfection before her and that the illustrations are an incentive to have her own foods as fine and delicious as those depicted.

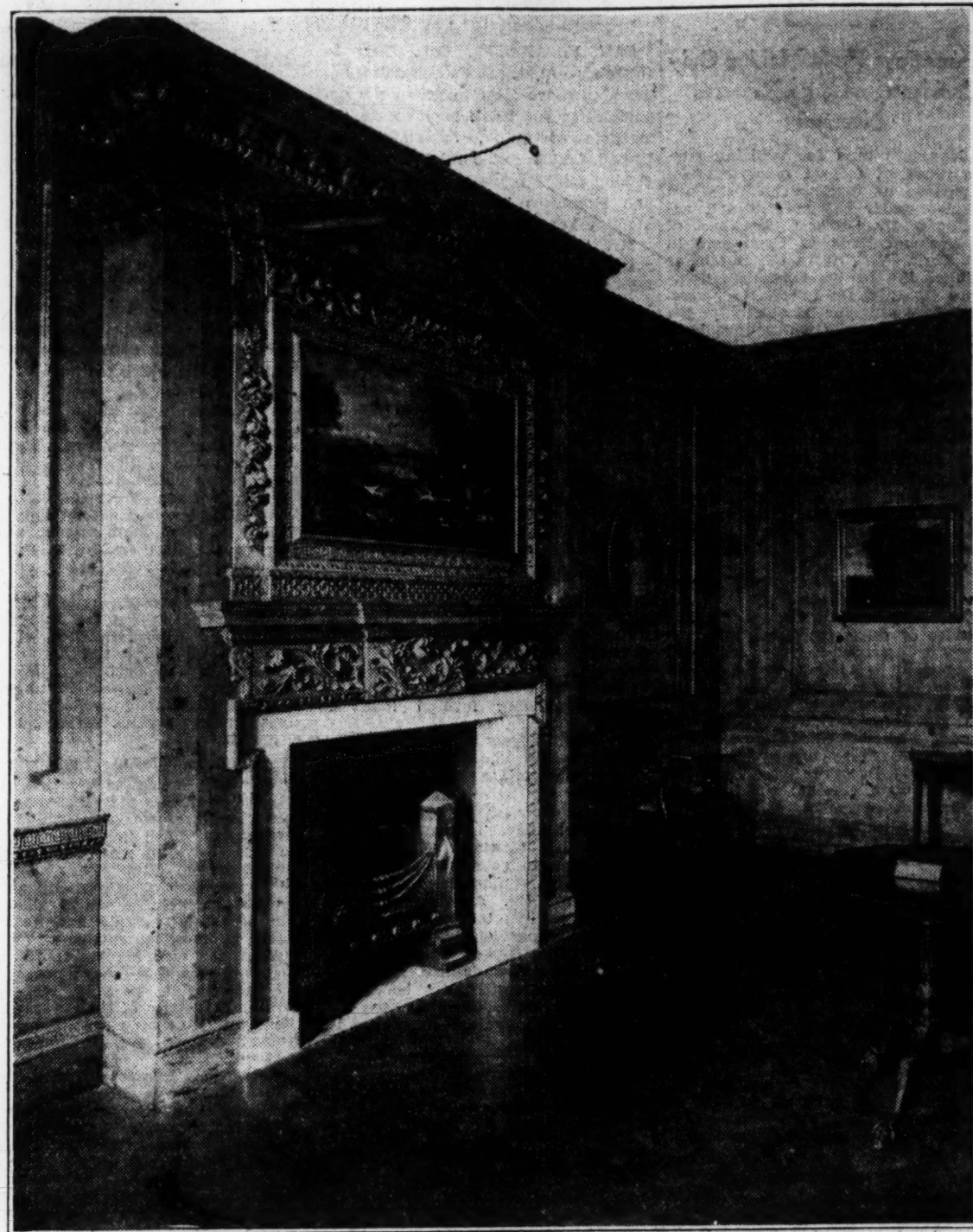
Raffia Embroidery

RAFFIA shows no signs of diminishing in popularity as a trimming. Several women artists make delightful raffia flowers that have been used for trimming straw hats.

Raffia is used also for embroidering frocks, the pattern being done either on the material itself or in the form of a trimming. One such ground was on a large filet net with a mesh of about a quarter of an inch across and was worked in dull-rose raffia. The effect was beautiful, though it was impossible to tell, until it was examined closely, with what material it was produced.

On market bags, also, raffia embroidery is introduced with most happy results. These bags are made of ordinary hessian or sacking, either in the natural string color or dyed, and the bands of embroidery are carried right across them. In doing the work it is a good plan to put two strands of raffia, such as orange and red, or jade and lemon, in the needle at the same time, and work the two together. The result is charming.

Very pretty raffia bags done by former French soldiers are also displayed in the shops. The ground in this case is an ordinary canvas, such as is employed for cross-stitch wool-work, and it is entirely covered with the raffia embroidery in satin stitch. Flower designs are generally used,



An English Chimney Piece Belonging to the Eighteenth Century, Which Produced Many Beautiful Examples of Fireplaces and Mantels. This Decoration Is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London

With Needle and Thread

Artful Pillow Slips

In an exclusive art shop, coaxing to be copied, the writer saw a pair of pillowcases of exquisite design and dainty workmanship. The charming effect was achieved chiefly by hand hemstitching, although a bit of embroidery added a final note of finish which seemed necessary.

To make these turn a one-inch hem, draw the threads and fasten down the hem with double hemstitching. Three inches above the outer hem-edge pull the threads and double-hemstitch across the space, going halfway around the slip only. Five inches above this hemstitching draw another row of threads and double-hemstitch across again. In the five-inch space between the two rows of hemstitching proceed as follows:

Follow the outer of the slip lengthwise and pencil-mark a line 6½ inches long, starting 1¼ inch below the top row of hemstitching and 4½ inches to the left of the lengthwise center. Then mark another line 6½ inches long, starting 1¼ inch below the first line and 3½ inches to the left of the lengthwise center; then mark a line 6½ inches long, starting 1¼ inch below the second 6½-inch line and 2½ inches to the left of the lengthwise center. Draw threads at each of these three carefully-measured lines and double-hemstitch. At the end of each of these three 6½-inch rows of hemstitching embroider tiny rambler roses and a scant number of leaves.

Measure and cut out a piece of material, preferably soft satin, silk ribbon, silk crepe, or pongee, 28 inches long by 15 inches wide, and split lengthwise to the center of the piece, or 14 inches. Turn a quarter-inch hem on all edges and fasten it down with the nearest of fine stitches. Gather with longish stitches the end that is not split and push the material tightly along this gathering thread so that the end may be tucked under a round flat button (which will be covered with the material) and sewed fast. Insert a five-inch length of elastic cord into each of the hems of the split ends and sew together, forming thus little circles or loops.

The wearer pulls the cap smoothly over the hair, with the button in front, crosses the split ends in the back, brings them around to the front and buttons the elastic loops over the button. It fits snugly and is both comfortable and becoming.

How many mothers know that

lately attractive one being in natural raffia, with a black line at the edge, and a black center encircled by a wreath of dull-pink roses with jade-green leaves. A daring color scheme was noticed in another design, with a wreath of orange on a dull-rose ground, edged with black. On yet a third mat the ground of the natural raffia had a black line-check on it and a bunch of flowers in various colors in the center.

One of the raffia makers is making a specialty of Japanese rush table mats, with a daisy design on them in a medley of bright tints. After the embroidery is done the raffia is lacquered, which gives it a smooth, polished effect. The raffia embroideries on the felt hats are treated in the same way and the improvement is surprising.

Rompers of flour sacking are pretty even though made quite plain, with perhaps just a finish of colored rick-rack braid at neck, sleeves, and tops of pockets. They are extremely inexpensive however you make them, and have the added advantage of being very strong and durable. Also each washing makes them whiter and prettier and when ironed nicely the material closely resembles linen.

plendid play rompers may be made for the little folks out of heavy flour sacks, the 98-pound size. If one does not happen to have these heavy sacks on hand, they may be bought from any baker for \$1.25 or less per dozen. Wash, rip, and bleach them until they are nice and white. Then cut out the rompers from the material just as you would from unbleached muslin. Applique a couple of bunny rabbits or chicks made of colored gingham or chambray scraps for pockets, if the rompers are for the small son; or if you are making rompers for the little daughter, make basket-shaped pockets and applique bright patches of cloth to resemble fruit or posies.

Rompers of flour sacking are pretty even though made quite plain, with perhaps just a finish of colored rick-rack braid at neck, sleeves, and tops of pockets. They are extremely inexpensive however you make them, and have the added advantage of being very strong and durable. Also each washing makes them whiter and prettier and when ironed nicely the material closely resembles linen.

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Earning Money by Ideas

WOMEN who, through a period of wage earning before marriage, have "acquired the habit of earning," as one of them aptly expresses it, sometimes find it hard to fill their time only with household duties, and yet they do not know how to find remunerative work that will not take them away from home.

There are many ways of capitalizing spare hours. Almost any talent or ability can be used to add to the family income. Women who sew, or paint, or cook exceptionally well, have long found an outlet for their wares through the women's exchanges, but as a rule the returns for this work are not large. It is the original idea when capitalized that brings the big return.

There is a woman in New York City who has contracts with 55 small stores to furnish their window decorations. At first she worked in her own home, but as her business grew she rented a storeroom where she could put her decorations on display for a day or two before delivering them to her customers. This storeroom is her workshop, and today she has several girls working for her.

Another woman gets her employment through a famous maker of book plates. When an order of book plates is complete, the name of the woman is mentioned as one capable of pasting the book plates in the books, and of cataloguing and arranging the library, if necessary. She arranges to do the work in the afternoons, which leaves her mornings free for her housework.

Club women who have learned to write interesting papers, often advertise that they will write papers for others. There are many women to whom writing club papers is an arduous task, and who are very willing to pay for having this work done.

Another girl, who had been an author's secretary before she married, finds plenty of research work to do for writers. She uses a desk at the public library of her home town, reads through many books on the subject given her, makes notes or copies out significant passages, and thus saves the author many weary hours of reading whole volumes in order to glean the information conveyed in a few paragraphs. This girl lives in a small Michigan town blessed with a large collection of books and she works for authors all over the country.

A girl in a small Ohio town, many miles from any large city, made dolls for her friends' children out of small white stockings stuffed with cotton, embroidering features and hands, outlining the jacket and buttons with bright yarn, and using yarn for hair. The dolls were distinctive in that there were no clothes or buttons to be pulled off by small, investigating fingers. The owner of the local store saw one and ordered a supply. They sold so well that she made up a stock, went to the nearest city, sold to a department store all she had with her, and went home with an order for more. Now she has several girls helping her, and is earning more money

than if she were working in a shop or office.

A Bohemian girl arrived in the United States with a sketchy training in the use of paints. She had no knowledge of English, and so was barred from most methods of wage earning. She began to do batik dyeing, and today has a small shop through which her work is sold. She told me recently that she would soon be forced to train an assistant, for orders were beginning to come from the wholesale stores faster than she could handle them.

A matron who had always enjoyed making candy, took a course at an institute where candy making is taught. She designed an original box, bearing her name, and put her candy on sale in the stores. Later she advertised it and now does only a mail-order business, making up the candy as it is ordered. This woman persuaded a friend to learn to make the elaborate Swedish and French pastries, and they combined their advertising very successfully. When one received an order, she inserted the card of the other in the package, with profit for both.

Two girls who learned to make flowers and favors of paper, while in the employ of a store which sold such things, combined their talents and opened a studio. They advertised that they were capable of taking entire charge of the decorations for parties, weddings, entertainments and amateur theatricals. If real flowers are to be used, they take charge and work with the florist who supplies the blooms, planning arrangements, color schemes and often the menu. If paper decorations are to be used, they make these.

These instances have been cited to show the various talents that can be capitalized. In each of these cases, the woman is free to give as much or as little of her time as she wants to the work and to use the hours that are most convenient to her.

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How to Cover Day Beds

WHEN the historic John Hay mansion, opposite the White House in Washington, was opened as a club house by the university women of America, a prominent woman of Boston gave her time and experience to the furnishing of each room. The result was an effect in complete harmony with the traditions of the house and with its unostentatious beauty.

One particularly pleasing and practical feature of each of the upstairs rooms was a gay day bed covered with chintz or cretonne, which was repeated in the sliding window curtains. These bright colors looked especially well with the ivory woodwork and the little extra couches were a joy to guests who had only a few minutes at a time for rest and did not wish to disturb their beds.

Last summer I copied one of these day beds and found that it was not only easy to do but inexpensive as well. As a foundation I got an army cot for which I paid \$3. This had a head and a foot of uniform height extending about 9 inches above the springs. At a sale I was able to get a good mattress for \$5.50. Then I bought 7½ yards of cretonne in a lively pink, blue, and black design, which came to \$4.50. This made my entire expenditure \$13.

First I cut off 21-3 yards for the top cover and hemmed it at both ends. This covered only the mattress, not the bed's ends. Then I made a valance for the front by sewing together four 21-inch lengths of the

cretonne. I put into this a 2½-inch hem and box-pleated it to the edge of the top cover. I did this by dividing both top and valance into fourths and pinning them together, stitching them without basting.

Afterward I made slip covers for the two ends. I took one-half yard of material for each end, turned it wrong side out and creased it, not in the middle, but eight inches from one end. I placed this piece with the crease running along the end of the cot leaving eight inches hanging down on the inside and 10 inches on the outside. Then I stuck in a row of pins following the curve of the end of the bed, stitched just outside these pins, turned the material right side out and there was a perfectly fitting cover for the end. Then I took three widths of cretonne 21 inches long, and after I had stitched them together, put in the 2½-inch hem as before. I cut this into two pieces, each 1½ widths wide and after hemming the raw edges, I box-pleated these pieces to the two slip covers for the ends and the bed was finished.

I had planned to do as was done at the clubhouse in Washington—sew on snappers in order to fasten the end and front valances together, to prevent an ugly gap—but they hung down so evenly as to make this unnecessary.

If one has the cot and mattress to begin with, a charming effect could be gained for less than \$2, as I have recently seen cretonne in very attractive colors, for as little as 20 cents a yard.



Bright Fruit on Soft Felt

but one bag seen recently had a rabbit on an orange raffia background. The same all-over raffia embroidery is used for dainty bedroom slippers. Beautiful oval or square table mats are made in the same style, a particu-

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Numa Patlagean's Sculpture

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—In securing the sculpture of Numa Patlagean for her gallery, Mrs. Sterner has contributed an important note to a crowded but not particularly distinguished art season. In Paris he is spoken of as the "sculptor of the soul," and in this first showing of his work in America it is obvious at first glance that it is of the inner things of the thought and heart that Mr. Patlagean speaks. Except for a plaque and a statuette, there are only heads—portraits and fantasies—to judge from.

Born in Russia, this sculptor has lived in Paris since his eighteenth year. The modern formulae occur in many of his pieces, but it is not the style or manner that so appeals to one. These various modulations come into his sculpture in just the way that the elongations of a Botticelli or an El Greco were propelled into being, were the manifestation of their inner vision. It is no converse proposition that confronts one at the Sterner Galleries, where compressed or distended externals are manipulated to suggest inner power, however. Because he has something of consequence to say his work commands attention; it would be the same in any other age or style. And here let it be said that in terms of pure technique it is sculpture of the highest achievement, that there appears to be nothing lacking; and that stone and clay are all amenable to his touch.

The head of Oscar Wilde is a notable affair; there is something of late French gothic in its easy turns and flaccid modelling, in the subservience of detail to a general contours. Krensky, Milloukoff, Andre Antoine, Reginald de Koven, Colonna Romano, Abbe Claudius Plat and Gustave Mahler are individually conceived impressions brilliantly rendered, bringing out in each case the essential characteristics with easy authority. But in his imaginative masks and "vises de fantasie" is the revelation of the man's genius. His "Clown" is the very embodiment of Pierrot, that classic figure so dear to the French heart, so tragic and enigmatic; veiled on veil of feeling seems worked over a core of tense emotion rather than a solid shape of bronze "en creperdue."

The "sister of Pierrot" carries the story farther on, a lighter note in this sombre family, and carries her head jauntily in the air, a provocative miss. "Maitre et Elève" is instinct with gaunt drama, a scene from some Russian Grand Guignol it might be, linked by the threads that run through all periods to the work of Mino da Fiesole, that wonderful Florentine of the Renaissance.

In the "Masque Enigmatique" one feels the sculptor at grips with himself, shaping with impetuous accent the bronze to catch his mood. Although this head in no way could be termed a self-portrait, yet there is likeness to the artist in this haunting head which is undeniable, a turn of the lip here, an individual articulation there. "Tete Sculpturale," "Tete Decorative," and two impressions in wood of antique character further show Mr. Patlagean's range of thought.

His "Tete Sculpturale" is a figure in modern art. His sculpture is bold, simple, majestic and profound. He

brings the assurance of reality, of timelessness, of ever-appearing beauty; he creates a silence by his eloquent forms in which we may share that which he has so striven to bring us.

Ufer's New Mexican Paintings

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—On view at the Milch Galleries is the record of the tawny topography of that New Mexican valley where the now widely known colony of Taos has its home, set down in some two dozen paintings by Walter Ufer, A. N. A. Since 1914 Mr. Ufer has elected this mountain-ringed spot as his happy hunting ground and found apparently unending inspiration in its midst. These sectional schools of painting are unearthing each year some new territory full of pictorial possibilities and proving that the sketching haunts of Cornwall, Brittany, or the Veneto have not necessarily a monopoly of the picturesque.

Here, in Taos, the brown Indians and the yellow Mexicans provide a Miller with as much peasantry as he might wish for, all set in an ochreous soil and backed with low-lying mountains. The green vegetation fairly shouts its complementary coolness to the sun-baked earth and rocks and in the pellucid atmosphere the distant ranges are drawn into a strange proximity to the immediate foreground. Quick storms race over this region and dramatically deposit their aqueous burden. All this thematic material Mr. Ufer has given us with many an added note of adventurous incident in the horsemen and caravans he paints making their way over the mountain trails and trackless valleys. The life of Taos provides him with many a touch of native domesticity.

Mr. Ufer's style is vigorous and bracing; he designs his canvases coherently and colors them engagingly. His attempt to give the dazzling blue of Taosian skies by a stippled process is a disquieting note, often unduly intruding on the harmony of the picture. "Where Desert and Mountain Meet" is a panoramic view near Taos, the valley streaked with precipitate rain falling from the heavy clouds that crest the mountain tops; through the scrub creeps a prairie wagon on its tortuous way, a tiny accent in this immense space. "Western Rain" is a similar moment at close range, with a traveler leading his horse before the deluge. "Noon" is the slumberous sleaze of two natives under a sheltering tree, a drowsy note in a lively piece of painting. "Rain in Snow" is curious in that it might be some New England group of outhouses in winter.

Mr. Ufer has used his motor car, apparently imbedded in a New Mexican mud hole as the human touch in another landscape. He has made a finely designed canvas from a high angle view of a prairie wagon at rest in the horses taking it easy in the shade of a friendly bank. In most of these landscapes the dark crested mountain ranges appear as sign and symbol of Taos, that sheltered sunny spot where art finds such congenial soil. It makes one more objective when the feeling America first, feeling comes upon one for the first time in the shade of a friendly bank. In most of these landscapes the dark crested mountain ranges appear as sign and symbol of Taos, that sheltered sunny spot where art finds such congenial soil. It makes one more objective when the feeling America first, feeling comes upon one for the first time in the shade of a friendly bank.

erable there, and longing to get back to "the bunch," are as welcome as the flowers of spring. While this "Trelawney of the Wells" plot is being unfolded, the audience has a chance to rest the hands that have been applauding the Astaires and recover from its hearty laughter at the Dooeys and Delano Dell. There are some had, some stage settings and beautiful costumes, particularly those for the Minuet, in Act I, and the Scottish costumes in Act II, and there is some tuneful music. The parts of Lord Kinloch and the Earl of Torwood are well played by Philip Tonge and T. Wigby Percival.

For the last act, Mr. Dillingham has supplied a cabaret scene for good measure. In it appear Grace Hayes and the Six Brown Brothers. Miss Hayes sings some clever songs, and the Six Brown Brothers do their usual saxophone act. Both of these numbers are excellent, but they should be in some other show. "The Bunch and Judy" is so very good that it does not need any padding.

The Globe Theater should be underlined as a place to go during the Christmas holidays, the Easter holidays, or "after exams" next spring. There is no hurry. Late audiences will be laughing at this happy and refreshing performance for many months to come.

F. L. S.

New York Theater Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The third production by Equity Players, Inc., for the season 1922-23 will be Jesse Lynch Williams' comedy, "Why Divorce?" This play has been given a few private performances by the Amateur Comedy Club of New York. The first American performance of A. A. Milne's "The Romantic Age" were also given by the Comedy Club.

"Fashions for Men," by Molnar, is to be presented at the National Theater.

Augustin Duncan is to play in Aaron Hoffman's "Give and Take."

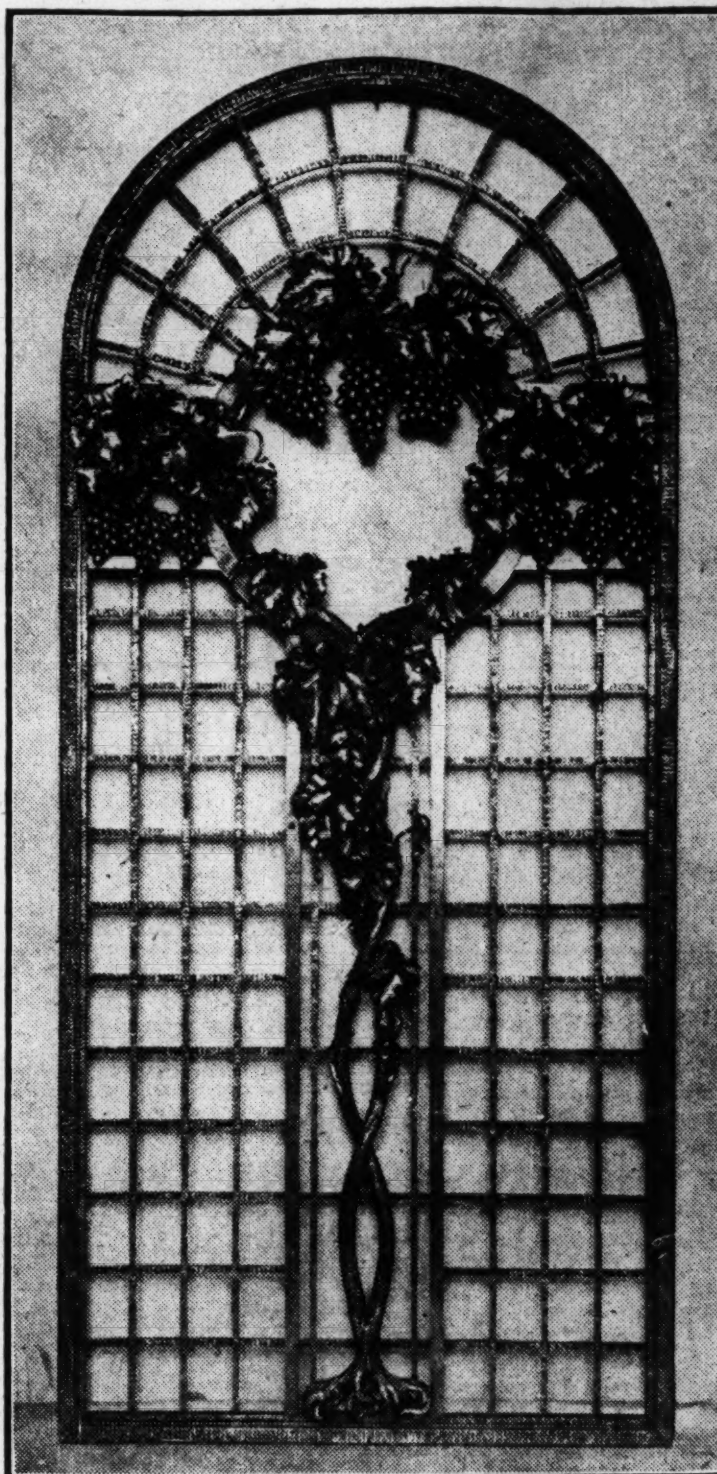
Otto Kruger is cast as Will Shakespeare in Clarence Danc's play of that title, which Mr. Winthrop Ames will soon produce.

Eugene O'Neill's "The Fountain" is to have Fritz Leiber in the leading role instead of Lionel Barrymore, as was originally intended.

EXTENSION COURSES

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 1 (Special).—The University of Nebraska, after successful experimentation on a small scale, announces that it will offer more than 100 correspondence courses in 20 departments. Since this type of instruction has been offered by it, 1200 students have completed over 5000 credit hours, and the results have been so satisfactory that it will be widely extended.

There is a plot, of course, to this musical comedy, but that fact really should not prejudice anyone against it. The few scenes here and there about the American actress Judy marrying a Scottish lord, leaving the stage, going to the lord's grand castle in Scotland, finding herself very mis-



Wrought Iron Grill by the French Craftsman, Edgar Brandt
One of a Group Recently Added to the Collections of the Detroit Institute of Arts by George C. Booth

"Ebb Tide" as a Photoplay

New York, Nov. 28

Special Correspondence

HENRY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

and Lloyd Osbourne collaborated

in writing "Ebb Tide," they were

entirely unaware, of course, that they

were writing a splendid motion-picture

scenario. The book provides all

the required thrills of the average

photoplay, and these were fully utilized

in the George Melford production,

released by Paramount, shown

this week at the Rialto Theater.

"Ebb Tide," whatever may be said

of the plot, contains several elements

which redeem it from the absolutely

commonplace. There are the excellent

characterizations, for instance, and

the logical working out of a thrilling

story. The characters are well

handled in the photoplay, and no

great liberties have been taken with

the story itself. Also (and although

this seems a small enough thing, it

is nevertheless a step in the right

direction), the name has been left

unchanged.

George Melford is always at his

best when producing pictures that

have to do with the sea. There is one

scene when the Captain and Hulsh sit

in the cabin, while Herrick, fighting

the storm on deck, tries to keep the

ship afloat. The suggestion of the

rocking of the boat and the battering

mountains of waves are given by the

dipping lights and shadows swaying

over the floor and against the cabin

walls. Such effects are always interesting

because they appeal to the

imagination, and are much more to be

commended than any actual showing

of the storm would be.

No photoplay in which George Fawcett

appears can ever be entirely un-

interesting as far as the acting is

concerned. As Captain Davis, Mr.

Fawcett has a part which gave him

excellent opportunities for the sort of

work he does so well.

James Kirkwood played the part of

Herrick, the man who was once a

gentleman, and Raymond Hatton gave

an excellent performance as the

Cockney, Hulsh. Lila Lee was the

daughter of the pearl fisher, and al-

though she wore the simple dresses

her part called for, had an artificial

look which seemed more of Holly-

wood than of the South Seas, despite

the flowers in her carefully curled

hair and the wreaths around her

neck.

"The Pride of Palomar," a Cosmo-

politan production, is being shown

at the Rivoli. It plays on racial prej-

udices and seems to serve no good

purpose. It is a variation on the mor-

tage-on-the-old homestead theme, the

homestead being a ranch in California

instead of a New England farmhouse.

The Japanese real estate dealer who

helps the millionaire in his attempt to

foreclose the mortgage seems to have

been made unnecessarily villainous. It

may be possible that a Japanese

gentleman would strike a match on a

bust of George Washington, and that

the hero, a returned soldier, would

prove his patriotism by flinging him

through a window, but the incident

seems unnecessarily emphasized in the

picture.

The photography is excellent, and

the direction by Frank Borzage brings

some parts of the picture far above

the mediocre. It is unfortunate that

such excellent effects and such artistic

direction could have been expended

on a better story.

Without the Russian Crown jewels

to write motion picture plots around,

several producers would be hard put

to it for stories. In two pictures re-

cently these jewels have played a

highly important part. "The Face

in the Fog" was wrongly accused of

having them in his possession. That

picture had definite merit artistically,

Alice Brady in "Anna Ascends,"

got into trouble on account of the

jewels. Had it not been for her fine

acting, the picture would have been a

poor thing indeed. Nita Naldi played

the part of the jewel thief, and the

adventures in a fashion that made

the part stand out, insignificant as it

was.

S. L. Rothafel, who had faith

enough in his motion picture audi-

ences to give them, this week,

"The Whirl of New York," has

been met by the enthusiasm which

met his experiment. Although he has

been giving his audiences symphonic

music, and not always the obvious,

"Heldenleben" was a step further.

The fact that the experiment has

proved a success will interest every

musician and music-lover who has

watched with interest the develop-

ment of music in motion picture the-

aters. It is a prophecy of even better

things to come.

J. P.

Schelling's "Impressions"

Introduced to Europe

THE HAGUE, Holland, Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence).—The Hague was recently fortunate enough to hear the first performance in Europe of Ernst Schelling's "Impressions from an Artist's Life," variations for orchestra and piano. The Boston Symphony Orchestra produced this work for the first time in 1915. The Amsterdam Orchestra, conducted by Willem Mengelberg, with the composer himself at the piano, performed it at The Hague. The piece was very well received and was warmly applauded by Mengelberg himself.

The work is a series of about 20 variations, which record the impressions made on the composer by persons, places, and events, historical and contemporary. They go from Paderewski (Schelling's teacher) to Luther; from Pittsburgh to Ireland; from Spain to North Carolina; from the frail string melodies of the Plozalez Quartet to the penetrating oboe tones of Georges Longy, the famous oboist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Schelling uses the piano as part of the orchestral composition, as a kind of trait d'union, and in this way a symphonic whole is obtained in which the orchestra has greater significance than the piano.

Hearing Schelling's work, one's thoughts invariably connect it with some verses of modern American poets, such as Vachel Lindsay, with their staccato cadence describing a railroad engine or factory town. This is especially the case, for example, in the Variation XV, called "Sparks," and giving the impressions of a blast furnace at Pittsburgh by night. In other respects, Schelling's work may be compared with a futurist picture. A good futurist picture shows you one and the same piece of canvas the different impressions of the artist, but these different views and impressions form at the same time a unity in which none of the parts could be missed without spoiling the picture's charm and completeness. Exactly in the same way Schelling presents to the ear various pictures, not in colors but in tones. Each of them is totally different from the others, but, nevertheless, they belong to one another and are parts of one whole.

H. J. de L.

Chamber Music Concert

by Philadelphia Ensemble

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 26

(Special Correspondence).—The

members of the Philadelphia Orchestra

Ensemble entertained the 1000 mem-

bers of the Chamber Music Associa-

tion at the Academy of Music. Dr.

Theodore Rich and David Dubinsky;

violinists; Roman Verney, viola; Mi-

chael Penha, cello; Anton Torrello,

double bass; W. M. Kincaid, flute;

Marcel Tabuteau, oboe; Georges Gri-

sez, clarinet; Walter Guetter, bas-

soon; Anton Horner, French horn.

Each is a virtuoso at the first desk

in his choir of the Philadelphia Or-

chestra.

In the first movement of Dvořák's

trio for two violins and viola, which

was taken in something like a flurry

instead of with the requisite poise

and serenity, the impression was

given that professional preoccupa-

tions had not left the three artists

time to attain that perfect consan-

cinity of thought and feeling that

must be acquired for the most felici-

tous results. In the larghetto, the opening

measures of which were still in too

much of a hurry, things went better,

and the two other movements found

the balance and proportion that the

opening Allegro had not disclosed. So

substantial is the scoring that the

music did not sound thin, even though

the viola and not the cello is the sub-

stratum.

The Albert Roussel "Divertisse-

ment" busily engaged the five wind

instruments and the piano. The work

of a pupil of D'Indy, this sextet shows

the impress of that master's patrician

style. There are no uncomfortable

dissonances, there are no excursions

in the grand passion. All is temperate,

ordered, seemly—and yet not dull.

Easily the feature of the program

was the work of that admirable

American exposit, and composer,

Deems Taylor. It used the entire

ensemble to depict characters and epi-

sodes from the immortal "Through the

Looking-Glass" of Lewis Carroll. In

the "Humpty Dumpty" scene, the

ensemble played a most effective

part. The "Cheshire Cat" scene, in

which the ensemble played a most

effective part, was also most suc-

cessful. The "King of Hearts" scene,

in which the ensemble played a most

effective part, was also most suc-

cessful. The "Queen of Hearts" scene,

in which the ensemble played a most

effective part, was also most suc-

cessful.

Music News and Reviews

and still further encores and the waste of time entailed by this. Warmth of feeling is seldom a characteristic of the voices of the "Queens of Song," but one must pay tribute to the skill of Mme. Tetrazzini, whose voice can stand comparison with the pure tones of the flute as handled in the obligato of her companion, Signor Amadio.

Of the Hallé concerts, one was devoted to the requiem of Verdi and the te deum of Berlioz, and the other to a miscellaneous program which included two major classical works and a number of secondary ones. Sometimes the most careful draftsman of concert programs are at fault. It was surely a mistake to have a pianist like Lamond and not to produce him at all in the first part of the program. Your correspondent had to leave at the interval, and consequently did not hear a note of the piano, though the beautiful Fourth Concerto of Beethoven was about to be played, but he did hear the Second Symphony of Brahms, and was recompensed for missing the pianist, for a more dignified and moving performance of a symphony he has not heard since the great days of Richter.

Prague Chorus to Visit America
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Czechoslovakian Male Chorus of Prague is to visit the United States the latter half of the winter, under the management of Ottokar Bartik. The organization, which has toured European cities with success, is made up, Mr. Bartik explains, of schoolmasters. Its repertory includes folk songs and choruses from operas, arranged for unaccompanied part singing. Dvořák and Smetana being the most important of the formal composers. The American programs will include selections for a soprano soloist.

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Under the Greenwood Tree

by Winthrop Packard

Game Laws for Wild Flowers

THE first plant in the United States to receive special legal protection in statute law, solely on account of its beauty, was the climbing fern. Potentially this is known as *Lygodium palmatum*. Locally it has been known as the Hartford fern, and also the Windsor fern, because 60 years ago it was plentiful in the neighborhood of those Connecticut cities and came into notice there commercially. It was gathered in the autumn, carefully pressed, and sold for use as a parlor decoration. This was very likely the first commercial use of ferns made in the United States.

Like most ferns the climbing fern favors special localities. In low, moist thickets in certain open woods it is abundant. In others seemingly equally available it does not grow. It has been reported from southern New Hampshire, Concord, Mass., was for a long time thought to be its most northeastern station. It was also found near Sunderland, Mass. For years it was thought not to exist in New York State, but it was finally discovered in the town of Hunter in Greene County. Thus it occurs in scattered spots, as far west as Ohio, as far south as Florida.

Because of its beauty and its growing scarcity in places where it had been plentiful, Connecticut fern lovers long ago grew alarmed, and in 1869 a law was enacted especially for its protection. Later, in 1875, this law was modified with others, and under the revised statutes of the State it was made an offense punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100, or imprisonment not to exceed 12 months, or both, to cut and destroy willfully or to take away from the land of another person any cranberries, creeping ferns, crop, shrub, fruit, or vegetable production.

Thus was made a commendable first attempt to save for future generations to know and admire one of the rare ferns of the country. The fern

itself has disappeared from the neighborhood of the cities where it once was plentiful. The spirit which was behind the statute is today moving to ultimate success. A little more than a year ago the State of Vermont enacted a law to protect rare plants and especially to prevent their being sold for commercial purposes. This law protects nine varieties of rare ferns, several club mosses and more than 20 rare wild flowers. The statute permits the landowner to take what he will from his own land, but elsewhere he may take only one unrooted specimen and two cuttings a year of the protected species.

Three hundred years ago, when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, they set foot on a vast continent whose natural resources, then untouched by civilization, seemed boundless and inexhaustible. Only about half a century ago, about the time Connecticut passed its fern-protecting law, did Americans begin to suspect that they might be otherwise. Rather suddenly it dawned upon the descendants of the Pilgrims that there might be an end to useful wild things like the bison, the beaver and the passenger pigeon, to beautiful wild things like the climbing fern. Now they know that when they began to fear their going they were already practically gone.

The same is true of the forests, and Americans are beginning to be very thoughtful about the rare and more beautiful of the wild shrubs and flowering plants. Wherever wide areas where once they were common they begin to miss them, the most beautiful and enduring species. They realize that to save their fast-vanishing wild life they must educate, admonish and restrain—restrain where they must, admonish where they may, educate always and persistently. The Pilgrims of Plymouth, whose day of Thanksgiving has just been celebrated the United States through, found and loved the trailing arbutus. They named it "The May" in fond

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memory of the hawthorn hedges at home, always fragrant with white blossoms at the mayflower season. It bloomed in fragrance beneath their feet as they trod the first Pilgrim trail from the rock where they landed to their fort on the hill. Today you will tramp far from Plymouth rock before you will find Plymouth mayflowers. May in Pilgrim land is still fragrant with them, but they are rare even miles away from "The Rock." The Arnold Arboretum at Boston is a great outdoor museum of trees and shrubs. One of the sights there is a great bank of mountain laurel that shines with its wondrous beauty against a dark background of massed hemlocks each June. Police protection keeps it inviolate there where each year thousands come to admire it. The New England countryside in regions remote from Great cities still shows each June the superlative beauty of mountain sides pink with laurel in bloom. But the human desire for possession of beauty added to the competitive instinct which is common to the race is having its effect on these. The unprotected laurel is gone already from places where once it thrived within reach of large cities and now the automobile is placing that of remote sections within comparatively easy reach of the city dweller.

The love of the wild beauty of the woods is rightfully in all hearts. That city motor cars can take city dwellers to remote regions where it still is to be found is a boon that the genius of modern civilization has lately conferred and that is worth much. But the American must learn that with the privilege must go the power of self-restraint that teaches him that however much he loves beauty he must seek possession of it only in moderation, that others who equally love it may equally enjoy it.

As Christmas approaches Americans need to recall this as they plan for these decorations which custom has endeared to all. Many of the shrubs and some of the ferns which have hitherto furnished greenery without stint need protection. This is particularly true of the laurel. The June beauty of its lace-like bloom is a danger to it. The automobile now carries the city to the country and brings it back again between dawn and dark. Too often, alas! it comes back laden with what on the mountainside is beauty superlative but when it reaches the city is only a tattered remnant to be consigned to the ash can on arrival. Along the lower levels of the Appalachian Mountains the laurel is still plentiful over a wide acreage. The plants can probably survive all the use made of their flowers. But at this time of year a new and alarming condition arises.

Last year at Christmas a Massachusetts city decorated its business streets with ropes of laurel. It brought the beauty of the country to the city, suggested the Christmas spirit and showed an enterprise which in itself is commendable. Yet it roused a storm of protest from nature lovers throughout the State. There were seemingly miles of ropes of the beautiful glossy green laurel leaves and one yard of such uses 20 to 30 twigs of one year's growth. The making of these Christmas decorations must have dwarfed and stunted the laurel growth over very many acres of mountainside. It would be a pity to give over the cheer and comfort that came with the Christmas decorations. It is a greater pity that wide stretches of woodland and mountain-side should be robbed of their year-round beauty for a few brief weeks of seasonal satisfaction. The Im-

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mediate danger to the laurel comes from the wide commercial exploitation of it that the season brings. Plentiful as it is in places the shrub occupies a comparatively restricted range and the commercial demand tends toward extinction. The twigs of the "Christmas tree" fir are readily available, make an equally attractive, less expensive, decoration and the tree is in no danger of extinction.

The beautiful American Holly, plentiful still in some sections of the eastern United States, rare in others, has almost disappeared from New England from the same cause which threatens the laurel and like it should be replaced by some green growing plant, like the club moss for instance, in Christmas wreaths and decorations. Holly carries with it not only the attraction of its own beauty but the romance that has surrounded the name through centuries of English literature. Of all holiday greenery it is most popular and most sought. Already states where it has been plentiful but is rapidly passing are seeking to protect it by statute. Maryland has such a law already but the tree is so scarce in that state that efforts are being made to renew it both by propagation and transplanting.

Statute law will doubtless help in the campaign, now nation wide, to save the beautiful wild shrubs and plants. Sanctuaries are beginning to be common and effective in the preservation of wild birds. They are an actual and spiritual power in the bird preservation movement. Such places often are, always should be, sanctu-

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aries for all forms of wild life, especially including the rare and beautiful wild shrubs and plants. But behind the statutes and the sanctuaries must stand an aroused and enlightened public opinion. Education will provide this enlightenment. Let us begin our studies with a wise use of Christmas greens and holly this year replacing the endangered laurel plants with those that are in no danger like the fir and the commoner club mosses.

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News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT
Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 3
THERE was a striking proof of the non-political character of Freemasonry at the investiture of the Prince of Wales as Senior Grand Warden at the Royal Albert Hall. During the whole of the ceremony the Junior Grand Warden's chair was occupied by Viscount Birkenhead, who had that morning delivered to the King the Great Seal on his relinquishing the office of Lord Chancellor. During the earlier part of the proceedings the Senior Warden's chair had as its occupant Viscount Cave who the same morning had kissed hands on his appointment as successor to Lord Birkenhead. The non-sectarian character of the craft was also evidenced, for among those who were honored with appointment to brevet rank were Christians, Muhammadans and Parsees.

John Hearn Burrell has been installed as Provincial Grand Master of East Lancashire, the largest province in the English jurisdiction. Lord Amphil, Pro Grand Master, who presided at the ceremony, said no one could say what latent forces Masonry would develop for the national benefit and uplifting of the country. No man, unless he were religious, could be a true Mason, and though Masonry was not a substitute for religion, its mission was to assist in bringing about a revival of religion. He had heard of lodges which were no more than clubs, but he hoped all such would be discouraged.

For generations the Strathmore family has taken a very keen interest in Freemasonry, and it was, therefore, fitting that the present Earl should be asked to open the Masonic bazaar in the Y. M. C. A. hall at Dundee, to enable Lord C. A. David to wipe out the debt incurred in the purchase of their premises in the Nethergate of which they were tenants from 1905 to 1921, when they became proprietors. In 1733, three years before the Grand Lodge of Scotland was founded, an Earl of Strathmore was Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and in 1740 another Earl was Grand Master Mason of Scotland, while in 1865 the twelfth Earl was Junior Grand Warden of Scotland. The present Earl is Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire.

The Earl of Elgin has been nominated Grand Master of Scotland for the second successive year, and Vis-

count Maitland and Sir Alexander Gibb become wardens; the Rev. Charles D. Bentinck and the Rev. Alexander Loudoun, chaplains, and the Master of Salfout and James Sime Watson, deacons. Dr. Malcolm Watson has been appointed District Grand Master of the Middle East in succession to David D. Ince, resigned; J. M. Lapsley has been reappointed District Grand Master of Western Australia, and E. J. Hartley, District Grand Master of the western province of the Cape of Good Hope. The Rev. A. Wylie Smith, Provincial Grand Master of Perthshire East, has been recognized as representative of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina at the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and James S. M. Grieve as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. Joseph D. Scott of Winemucca has been formally appointed representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland at the Grand Lodge of Nevada, and John Stott of Staunton as representative at the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

Under the mandate of the League of Nations the islands of Samoa, formerly a German possession, have been placed under the laws and government of New Zealand, and by arrangement between the grand lodges of England and Scotland the Masonic jurisdiction has now been placed under the Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

The growth of Freemasonry in South Australia is one of the most remarkable features of the time. In 1884, when the Grand Lodge of South Australia was established, there were 30 lodges with a membership of 2000. Ten years later there were 39 lodges and 2550 members. In 1904 the members numbered only 2733, but in the 10 years ending 1913 the membership nearly doubled, being then 5295. At the present moment there are 104 lodges, with a membership of 10,300, showing that the membership has again been doubled in 10 years or quadrupled in less than 20.

By the generosity of certain brethren in the Province of Kent, a fund has been formed from which grants can be made to promote the welfare of boys who have received the educational benefits given by the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys after the termination of their school days. The subscriptions promised to this fund amount to £5000 at present. The fund is primarily intended to promote the welfare of the average boy who does not obtain a grant from the fund available for boys of exceptional ability who secure scholarships.

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HOMELIKE—REASONABLE RATES

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NEW YORK
John McE. Bowman, President

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THE BELMONT
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In the very center of New York's business and social activities.

Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.
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Single Rooms \$2.25 Per Day Upwards
ADVANTAGES
Close to amusement and shopping center. Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken palm garden.

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Telephone—Beach 6160

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ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 400 GUESTS
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EUROPEAN PLAN
455 Columbus Avenue
(Accommodations for 300 Guests)
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Tel. Back Bay 8043
Cable Address: Savoyus

Single rooms with private bath. \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.
Weekly rate, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00. Nothing higher.
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Suites of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons): \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day. Weekly rate, \$24.00 and \$30.00. Nothing higher.
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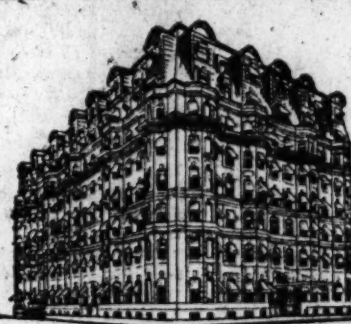
Is within short distance of all Churches, Theaters and Shopping District.
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Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person... \$3.00 a day
Two persons (double bed)... 4.00 a day
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Universally esteemed for its luxury, beauty and distinctive homelike atmosphere.

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A hotel of traditions and exceptional comfort. Perfectly appointed.

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In the financial district. World-wide reputation for New England cooking.



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390 Commonwealth Ave., Boston
The Distinctive Boston House
A most homelike, attractive hotel for those who demand the best at modest rates.
Ask me to serve you in any way I may.
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Beacon Street
Next to State House
BOSTON

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Hotel Grosvenor

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VANCOUVER CANADA
European Plan
Cafe in Connection
Rates: \$1.50 per Day and Up

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Direction of L. A. TWOROGGER CO.
Reached by steamer Furness Bermuda Line and Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

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From Vancouver, B. C., via Victoria
By magnificent great Canadian Pacific Ocean Liners
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Apply to local agents or 400 Boylston St., Boston, or Montreal, Canada.

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From New York February 7th—66 Days of Enchantment
The MAURETANIA your home all the way

Visiting Azores, Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar, Tangier, Algiers, Monte Carlo, Nice, Naples, Pionpeli, Rome, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine, Egypt, Corsica, Lisbon, Southampton, London (5 days), Cherbourg.

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MEDITERRANEAN WEST INDIES
ADRIATIC (24,541 tons)
Jan. 6, Feb. 24, 1923
LAPLAND (18,565 tons)
Jan. 18, Mar. 10, 1923
World-famous for steadiness, de luxe quarters, cuisine and service.

WHITE STAR LINE
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Around the World

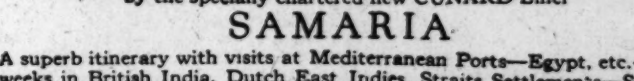
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PLAN NOW a Trip to Nassau, fascinating British Island with no finer winter climate anywhere. A booklet explains the short smooth ride in the placid Gulf Stream by modern all-weather liners, and describes delightful Nassau.
Season opens January first
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For information and literature ask your nearest railway, steamship, tourist, or travel agency, or
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To Bangor, Me.
THREE TRIPS WEEKLY
Leaves South Side India Wharf Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M. for Bangor, Camden, Belfast, Bucksport and Winterport. Connections at Bangor Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Bar Harbor, Bluehill and intermediate landings.

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Tickets and information at wharf office. Tel. Congress 4300; or city office, 12 Mill St., near Washington St., Boston; tel. Congress 5880.

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BOSTON TO JACKSONVILLE
One way \$42.52 Round trip \$79.23
Including meals and other expenses. Extra charges for preferred space. Tickets good to return until June 15, 1923. Steamers Tuesday, Saturday, 8 P. M. All the Way by Water (Via Baltimore)
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AN EXCELLENT HOME: change of business takes owner away; three rooms first, four and tiled bath second; one room and full dining for extra bath third; large closets, fireplace, copper sink, stove, sink, and refrigerator; all modern; priced at \$14,500 for quick action.

An excellent single, new house, six rooms, one bath, sun porch, steam heat; lot 65x150; \$10,500 for quick sale.

New house: high grounds; first floor brick veneer; six rooms, sun porch, breakfast room, one bath, sleeping porch, unusual pottery equipment; extra toilet and laundry first floor; large attic; space for large room; driveway; immediate possession; \$15,500.

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OAKES - At Station, Maplewood, N. J.

REAL ESTATE—Continued

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.—Attractive residence, 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam heat, will sell completely furnished, or otherwise, ready for immediate occupancy, 40 minutes to Times Square; communication 5 cents; car fare, 40x100, splendid view, 15 minutes to station; priced at \$14,500 for quick action.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA—FOR SALE—5-room colonial bungalow completely furnished, \$3500. High, slightly, wonderful mountain view, near Hollywood foothills, 3 blocks from 2 universities. 4024 Monrovia St.

BRINTON C. BELL

Real Estate Broker
9001 Murray Hill
NEW YORK CITY
For Oklahoma Oil Properties and
J. M. BERRIMAN, Chickasha, Oklahoma

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

STUDIO
Large, part time, Grand Piano, East 50th Street, Phone Columbus, 3580, New York City.

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FURNISHED—apartment consisting of two sunny, well-furnished rooms, bath, Exquisite kitchen, privileges, \$10 monthly. 100 W. 130 St., New York. Seen Sunday, Phone Audubon 0223.

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ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y. City—Charming all-year residence, facing bay; 30 min. Wall St.; delightful commuting; 50 large, sunny outside rooms, lovely furnished, excellent home table; select clientele; parlors, porches, lawns, complete; for immediate occupancy. \$200 per week. 520 W. 130 St., New York. Seen Sunday, Phone Audubon 0223.

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ROOMS TO LET

400 W. 130th St., N. Y. C.—Two furnished rooms, piano, kitchen privileges; couple or 2 bachelors; \$10 monthly; elevator building. Wadsworth 2423, Apt. 25.

LARGE ROOM, opposite bath, on second floor of private home; all improvements; near station and college. 8 Hawthorne Place, Montclair, N. J. Phone 1004-W.

BROOKLINE—BEACON ST.
Nicely furnished room in up-to-date apartment, with or without kitchen privileges. For information call Back Bay 8098.

N. Y. C.—Comfortable room for gentleman; small private family; congenial surroundings. Apt. 62, 31 Bennett Ave. Phone Wadsworth 4801.

ONE room, suitable for 2 ladies, with light cooling privileges, for 2 male business people preferred. 105 Galsboro St., Suite 3, Boston.

252 W. 74th Street, NEW YORK CITY
Attractive, handsomely furnished sunny room, second floor, modern home, references.

CLAREMONT AVE., at 110th St.—Large room, next to bath. Elevator apt. Phone Monmouth 7010, Apt. 12, New York City.

TWO large rooms; adj. bath; private rear. West Edge, Best Hotel and church. Tel. 47 and 58. Gents only. Tel. Harrison 0070, Chicago.

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200 ALEXANDER ST., Rochester, N. Y.—Very desirable rooming place, also small room; practitioner's office half day.

SECOND STORY back room near bath, newly furnished and decorated; man preferred. 7110 Kedron St., Pittsburgh.

310 WEST 50TH STREET
Apt. 71, CRESS, Riverside 2632, Bright, New York City.

LARGE well furnished room; home comforts; excellent transportation; near church. Tel. Edgewater 5531, Chicago.

SUNNY, homelike room in private family for gentleman; garage near. Call Garfield 5280-H, evenings, Cleveland, Ohio.

WEST END AVE.—Woman for housekeeping and laundry. Telephone p. m. Riverside 2840, New York City.

ROOMS WANTED

A BUSINESS MAN AND HIS WIFE desire a comfortable, rooming place, for a private home, adults only, for five days of each week, for a period of three months, beginning January 1st and ending April 1st. They will be at the office in Peabody, 300 W. 130 St., New York. Seen Sunday, Phone Audubon 0223.

WOMAN to live with family, assist with general housework and 2 children; refs. sec. 407 Greenleaf Ave., Apt. 3, Tel. E. 5148, Chicago.

NURSEMAID to care for 1 child, 6 years old, \$16 per week. Telephone Midway 6182, 5442 Hyde Park Blvd., Apt. 3, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, married, with good financial and business experience. Address E. 5, B. care The Christian Science Monitor, 314 Interstate Trust Bldg., Denver, Colo.

MAN, 30 years, of clean habits, wishes to connect with firm with chance for advancement, general education and executive, mechanical ability. Box 8-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GARDENER, single, experienced all branches, wishes steady position. References, Box D-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

MAN of 35 desires position as valet; has had 10 years of experience on the staff of the MICHAEL E. BLUESTONE, 231 Boquet St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED, reduced young lady who has had fourteen years' experience in English home as lady's personal maid, desires similar position or some position of trust. Address R. D. 1391 Franklin St., Denver, Colo.

EXPERIENCED CABLE GIVEN by the hour to cable operators. Telephone evenings or evenings, Cathedral 5207. Box U-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

LADY desires position in university or school as teacher of voice and piano. Is Conservatory graduate; 3 years' experience. Address Box 3-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THOROUGHLY competent stenographer desires temporary or permanent position. Five years' commercial and professional experience. Hoffman, Vanderhill 5490, New York City.

COLLEGE educated lady desires position as companion and secretary to lady of culture. Box A-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 212 Bulkeley Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

HOUSEKEEPER (managing) or companion, desired by woman of refinement in small adult family in vicinity of Boston. References exchanged. Phone Brookline 2610-M.

DESIGNER desires sketching for interior decoration. In consultation, a word ought to be said for a class of persons entitled to special consideration, namely those Germans who were deported from Southwest Africa during the war without charge or trial. In all, 6374 men, women and children were deported. Of these, 1619 were military men with their wives and children. This shows that 4755 civilians were deported; of these 2204 were men, 293 women, and 1558 children. Is the name of the Nation being upheld if these 4755 men, women and children are banished forever? If the German who has been deported in such an arbitrary fashion is allowed to return, the result will undoubtedly be a state of peace and contentment, followed by rapid increase in population.

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RESIDENT woman, children's clothing a specialty. Harriet Thomson, 4345 N. Steeple Ave., Tel. Ravenswood 4929 after 8 p. m. Chicago.

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HARDMAN PARLOH GRAND, dull moppet, slightly used; moderate price. Write MRS. S. DARGAN, Paris, Texas.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

DINING room set for sale. Oak, 10 pieces. Made by Elm 5178, Richmond Hill, New York.

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SUCCESSFUL traveling salesman will consider agency for domestic or foreign manufacturer of miscellaneous products; thoroughly conversant with modern marketing methods. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

WANTED, representation in and around Washington, D. C., and Baltimore for a high-grade blended maple and cane syrup, selling to hotels and restaurants. Address 8177, 22 N. Allen, Richmond, Va.

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PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS
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SMALL manufacturer of perfected labor-saving device in great demand would like to meet larger interests who could manufacture and finance business on a large scale. Simple machine required. Unlimited possibilities. Apply: JOHN W. HUBBARD, 107 North Franklin St., Syracuse, New York.

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CAPABLE, energetic business man of unquestioned integrity, seeks connection with these qualifications are first consideration, only those prepared to make investment up to \$10,000 in proportion of proven merit and desirable association. Box 8-52, care The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

HALF interest in invention of splendid selling article, now being manufactured, can be procured for foreign countries by paying for cost of patent. For further information call Mrs. M. J. KILPATRICK, 107 North Franklin St., Room 917, Lowell's State Bldg., Tel. and Bldg., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—Entire stock of ladies' ready-to-wear and millinery; established 20 years, business in good condition; only store of its kind in the city; price \$15,000. Address Mrs. WILL BELL, Pana, Illinois.

GENTLEMAN desires small financial backing; profitable proposition; highly beneficial to people generally. Box 8-52, care The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

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BERNICE DYER, 15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.
Commercial agency of distinction where needs of persons are determined by carefully studying their qualifications accepted only when need in person.

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ROOMS TO LET
ROOMS AND BOARD
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TABLE BOARD
COUNTRY BOARD
BOARD FOR CHILDREN

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES WANTED
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HELP WANTED—WOMEN
SALESMEN WANTED
SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AUTOMOBILES

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
OFFICE FURNITURE
TYPEWRITERS
MACHINERY
FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS
WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CORPORATION FINANCING
MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES
PATENT ATTORNEYS
TEACHERS AND TUTORS
PUBLIC NOTICES

ANTIQUES

BOOK SHOPS
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San Francisco, 200 Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg.
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JOBBER A SPECIALTY
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Attractive Models for the Season
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CONNECTICUT

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Those New Mannish Women's Sweaters, made of soft wools with novelty fronts, are here in a profusion of styles.

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ONE NEED ONLY TO HAVE A TASTE FOR STYLE TO APPRECIATE THE CHARM OF OUR SPORTS APPAREL FOR WOMEN.

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Surpassing Values in

COATS

For Women and Misses
Now on Display
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Oriental Rugs

THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG CO.
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Domestic Rugs

Berth Bread Shop
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Two shops baking for those who like better than ordinary food.

Seventy Years of Service

It is with the record of continued and helpful service that this bank, established in 1840, solicits your business.

State Bank & Trust Company

Hartford, Conn.

LUX, BOND & LUX, INC.

Jewelers
430 MAIN STREET

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DUTCH SILVER TABLE MATS
RED VASES
GLASS CANDY JARS
PLAT SILVER FOR CHILDREN
EVERSHAM FINE PENCILS

The Flint Bruce Co.

COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE

Goods as Represented
103 Asylum St. 150 TRUMBULL ST.

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COMSTOCK & MATCHETT

33 ASYLUM ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dryers—Laundress
47 Farmington Avenue
Telephone 2-2777

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

DAVIS

TRAVEL SERVICE
EIGHTY-TWO PEARL STREET

HERZOG SHOP

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CORSETS, BRASSIERES

Corset Fitting a Specialty

H. F. CORNING & CO.

Established 1812
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Our line of Christmas novelties is complete. We invite you to look over our varied display.

Coombs—Florist

Two Stores: 741 Main—304 Asylum

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Imported Pottery, Hand-painted Iron, Copper, Tin, Brass, China, Christmas Cards and Calendars. Marion Pope Gillette, Mary Billings Green

HANAN SHOES

FOR MEN AND WOMEN
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
735 MAIN STREET

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HAIRDRESSER
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Sole agent in Hartford for Red Cross and La France Shoes for Women

AISHBERG

SELECT MEATS GROCERIES
THE SHOBMAN
241 Main Street

WEST HILL GROCERY

LOUIS H. BINCH, Proprietor
765 Farmington Avenue

LUCILE CORSET SHOP

A Model for Every Figure
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CHAS. W. DOWNING

MEN'S WEAR
268 Asylum Street Hotel Garde Bldg.

BEARDSLEY & BEARDSLEY

INSURANCE
670 MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

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TEACHER OF PIANO AND HARMONY
Class Instruction for Young Beginners
285 Orange Street

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K. D. STEELE, INC.

227 State St., New London, Conn.
Clothing and Outfitters
Trunks, Bags and Cases

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JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH
Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Exclusive Agent, 232 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

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Delicious
Ice Cream, Safe Milk
Butter, Cream and Buttermilk
Are Clarified, Perfectly Pasteurized and Properly Handled

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HARDWARE
Everything a good hardware store should carry
Our Motto: "SERVICE"
FORESTER & CO.
"CORBET DRESS"
for Women and Misses
Street and Afternoon Dresses
Gowns and Dinner Frocks
Furs for All Occasions

THE HOWLAND-HUGHES CO.

a store striving in every way to become
ONE OF CONNECTICUT'S GREAT STORES

MAINE

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Eastman's Welcomes You With Bountiful Stocks of Pleasing and Dependable Gift Things
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Custom Shoe Makers and Repairers
404-406 Congress Street
PORTLAND, MAINE
Telephone 1053
"Nothing But the Best"

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Rines Brothers Company
PORTLAND-MAINE
Specializing in High Grade LINENS, DEPENDABLE STILES AND WOOLENS
and Headquarters in Portland for Quality Apparel
When making purchases please mention The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPMAN

NATIONAL BANK

185 Middle Street
A Bank for Everybody

GEO. T. SPRINGER

515 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND, MAINE

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware

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6 and 7 Forest Avenue 615 Congress Street Portland, Maine

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583 Congress Street PORTLAND, MAINE
Opposite Congress Square Hotel
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EDUCATIONAL

Teacher Says Commercial Course Too Hard and Fast

THE commercial course as it is usually given in the United States contains a striking weakness that ought to be rectified," declares a Boston teacher. "Not because the course as a commercial course is weak, but because there is no preparation during the progress through it for anything other than a commercial career."

"Boys and girls enter high school at a time when they are not ready to think out their future careers. A pupil often chooses the commercial course as the easiest way out of a situation that all have to meet at a comparatively early period in their lives. Often, of course, decisions have to be reached because of economic conditions in the home. The commercial course seems to offer the quickest means available for training for earning capacity. For those, however, who do not necessarily have to contribute to the support of the family or to their own support, the commercial course program looms up as a distinct obstacle to educational progress."

"A goodly percentage of grammar school graduates are not able to visualize their respective futures, regardless of whether they are going to college or not. Many, whose parents wish them to enter college, first oppose parental wishes and later repent. Others who at first intended to pursue college work decide that it is not for them, enter a business course as the easiest way of getting out of the difficulty and they also have a chance later on to wish that they had kept on the road originally selected."

"To enter college, one must have completed in a satisfactory manner such subjects as algebra, college preparatory English, Latin, United States history, French, Spanish, physics, etc. Usually not more than one or two of these subjects are included in the commercial courses of either the high schools or business colleges. Sometimes a Spanish course is pursued that may have some value as a college entrance subject. More often than not the commercial graduate finds himself with no subjects covered that colleges will accept as entrance points. Not even business English is acceptable. The few years spent in the commercial course are exceedingly unpleasant periods to look back over for him who with diploma in hand decides that after all he will enter college. The prospect of being obliged to do the four years of high school work all over again in order to secure the needed preparation is not a proposition that especially appeals to one. This is where the commercial courses fall down."

"Is there a good reason why a high school course in business training cannot include a year of college entrance algebra? Should the graduate from such a course at least know something at all about the subject of geometry? Is it unreasonable to require that the subject of natural science be

not entirely neglected? Why can't commercial English be learned as effectively by pursuing a regular college entrance course? In fact, it may not be out of place to suggest that a more complete knowledge of appreciative literature would be welcome in the training of all business students."

"The business course contained the subjects as above outlined only in part, one could easily graduate with at least eight college entrance points to his credit."

"The commercial course as such is not to be condemned wholesale but the subjects to be covered in it should be arranged so that the final result will not leave the graduate stranded in a position where he has but one avenue open to him."

Gramophone Officially Adopted as Regular School Equipment

LONDON (Special Correspondence)—To inculcate a love of good music the best method is to let the pupils hear good music, and to that end the use of the gramophone in schools has been much advocated. The town of Stockport, Eng., has established a scheme whereby the gramophone now forms a part of the equipment of the schools under the borough education authority.

The schools have been divided into 10 groups, each containing three or four schools, and one machine has been allotted to each group. Each school in the group will use it for three or four weeks each term before passing it on to its neighbor. The scheme is the result of a series of lectures delivered by Dr. T. Keighley, musical adviser to the children's musical education committee of the borough; the gramophone records used by him in the lectures were considered by the teachers to form such an aid to teaching that they unanimously agreed to assist him in applying similar methods in their own schools.

The list of records already supplied numbers about 80 or 90, and additions will be made from time to time. With each gramophone there will be given out in the early stages of the working of the scheme, two vocal records, one instrumental solo, and two orchestra or band records.

In addition to the musical records, each group is supplied with a record of the famous Dr. Walford Davies' lecture on music. This record is written in the authentic voice of Dr. Davies, and helps in the elements of music. "What is a musical sound?" he asks; and "How does it differ from a noise?" These and other questions he answers with the aid of a violinist and his own playing at the piano. Later he shows how a simple tune is written and encourages them, all this on the gramophone record, to try writing their own tunes.

The Observatory

BEFORE another week has come and gone that portion of America's population which reads the newspapers, goes to church, or attends public meetings, will be shown once again what are the fundamental defects of public education. But it will be no ordinary criticism of the schools that Education Week speakers and preachers will make. There will be no assault at all on either curricula or methods of teaching. Rather will there be an attempt to rouse in the citizenry of the nation an appreciation of the peril which follows in the wake of curtailed appropriations for school purposes and of a provincial attitude toward education generally.

In one sense of the word, many of the shortcomings commonly attributed to the schools and to school teachers and administrators are really the shortcomings of those who support the schools. If instruction is weak, administration inefficient and unprogressive, and if less than 100 per cent of youth is receiving training, the fault lies not so much with instructors, supervisors, or youth, as it lies with an unenlightened public which has traditionally taken an apathetic attitude toward the whole problem. Briefly put, the aim of American Education Week is simply to persuade the American people to take a vital and intimate interest in their schools. Elimination of illiteracy and equalization of educational opportunity are really of secondary consequence, because when the first goal is reached, the second will be found not far beyond.

The forces behind the coming campaign have announced their intention of stressing the need of a national and state rather than a community outlook on education. They point out that the presence in the United States of 5,000,000 illiterates is a matter which concerns the whole country and not merely a few sections of it. They explain that the general good demands that the schools in one country be as good as those in another and that the rural school in particular be made as good as the city school. Unless it is to be accepted that the opportunity to be educated shall forever depend on the accident of place of birth or residence, the view must prevail that education is the function of a political entity far larger than the city or town. Specifically, the things all Americans are now asked to do are: first to visit the schools and learn at first hand the handicaps under which both teachers and pupils work; second, to assist in the upbuilding of a public opinion which will insist on reasonable compulsory education laws and the strict enforcement thereof and on a system of state taxation which will make possible a larger measure of financial aid to those remote districts which are unable to erect adequate schoolhouses and pay teachers salaries commensurate with the importance of their positions.

What it means to a child to live in the city instead of in the country is illustrated by the results of some recent experiments in the four states of Kentucky, New York, North Carolina and Virginia. The same or similar standardized tests in so-called essential subjects were given to pupils in the same grades in rural schools and city schools. The comparison shows that in reading, spelling and history the rural schools are a full year behind the city schools. In arithmetic, they are about two and three-quarters years behind. Reports from California, though not based on such accurate data, are even more disturbing. It is the opinion of Samuel H. Cohn, assistant state superintendent of instruction, that city school children are from two to three years farther advanced in mental development than are rural pupils of identical grades. The significance of all this testimony is the more apparent when it is remembered that approximately 4,000,000 of the 25,000,000 pupils in this country are attending one-room, one-teacher schools.

Touching the matter of illiteracy and its elimination there are signs not only that real progress is now being made but that more rapid progress will be made in the years immediately ahead. In the last decade the number of Americans unable to read and write decreased by nearly 600,000. This was in spite of a steadily growing population and a rising immigration and also in spite of the fact that, because of the war, many agencies organized to help assimilate the foreign-born, were forced either to abandon their efforts entirely or to turn their energies in other directions. With conditions again normal, workers in the field of adult education face the future with new confidence. They find that aliens are, more than ever before, eager for both citizenship and education and that night classes for the teaching of English have record enrollments. Other factors which will certainly make for a substantial reduction in illiteracy are the more drastic school attendance laws recently passed in several states and the new national immigration measure which already has served to put a check on the number of foreign born annually coming into this country.

An effort is being made in Maine to have music taught in every school in the State. Particular attention is to be paid to the rural districts where heretofore instruction in the subject has been of a most casual kind. In a new course of study just prepared use is made of the talking machine. Another feature is an exchange system of records similar to the traveling library arrangement devised by the state library.



The ease with which artistic positions may be assumed, as well as the constant necessity and utility of correct posture, is taught to these children from the time they are in the kindergarten to the day they leave Miss Williams' school. Here is an example of the manner in which one of the young girls at the school dropped into position when asked to portray "curiosity."

A School With Pupils in Groups of Twelve, or Less, Where Competition Gives Way to Co-operation

Berkeley, Cal. (Special Correspondence)—AN EDUCATIONAL experiment in testing the theory of group study, group action, group education, and even group teaching, in order to best develop one pupil through the equal development of all the pupils of a group, has passed from the grammar and high-school stage to the collegiate grades, after five years of experimentation in Berkeley. The educator who made the experiment is Miss Cora L. Williams, who originated and developed the A-to-Zed preparatory school.

This, of course, is a theory which has been held for a number of years by students of sociology, who say that the democratic ideal is based on the individual, and the democratic state founded on the activities of the individual. This individuality of action is claimed to be best attained by the cooperation of a small number of individuals, wherein each man or woman has full scope for his or her personal activity, yet there is concerted action as a result of the communicated and connected thinking of the whole group.

Parents Attest the School's Success. Experiments along these lines have been attempted by various groups of adults, but most of them have perished under a mass of individual facts and theories, which eventually became so divergent that they separated the members of the group in which they appeared. The application of the idea to education, however, has been made by Miss Williams, who, leaving the successful A-to-Zed school to carry out in practice her theory of group education, has developed it to a point at which it is considered a success by the parents of the several hundred children whom she is educating in this manner. It has been carried during the five years of the experiment through the grammar and high-school grades, and this year is being given its first trial in college grades.

For the seat of her educational experiment, Miss Williams chose a magnificent mansion, built in the style of an Italian villa, located on the Berkeley Hills, overlooking San Francisco Bay. "There can be no true training of the mind unless it be fed in part on beauty," says Miss Williams, and for this reason she selected one of the most beautiful sites on the Pacific coast for putting into practice the theory of co-operative thinking and co-operative learning as the best—not the easiest—way to that education which shall make of the men and women of tomorrow leaders in citizenship.

Government and Education Problem Identical

Seated on a marble balustrade, overlooking a blossom-laden terrace, and watching the myriad lights of San Francisco flutter like fireflies through the darkness over ten miles of land and sea, Miss Williams told of the beginnings, the results achieved, and the objectives ahead, in this experiment. "The problem of government," she said, "is one with the problem of education. To do away with the absolutisms of government, we have first to get rid of the absolutisms of education, and of these, none is a more flagrant offender than our own common-school system."

"A false conception of democracy has blinded us to the real issue in education, which is not a question of method or curriculum, but of the massing of children. Instead of aiming for freedom and independence of thought, our formal education imposes a pattern on the growing mind—puts it into a universal mold. We mass our children into an agglomerate whole, and then wonder that they emerge bereft of individuality and initiative. We train them to gregarious habits of thought and action and deplore their indifference to standards of personal development and responsibility. Our loyalty to humanity requires that we develop to the full the mental and spiritual energies inherent in our children. The mere acquisition of facts and skill will profit nothing if we fail to imbue our youth with a creative will; if we fail to train them in the ways of creative intelligence; if we fail to send them forth with a creative purpose toward the great whole of life. Only thus shall we build for greater democracy."

These are the ideals on which the creative plan of education is built. How they are won, step by step, how they have been gained day by day for five years, is another matter. In her school Miss Williams seeks to give to the boys and girls that education—co-operative in that they get the crowd thought, maintain their own mental processes, and thereby become directors of group thinking—which will best enable them to become leaders in citizenship. She makes no particular effort to produce business men, inventors, commercial experts, painters, poets, writers, dramatists, or musicians of the children, although some of her graduates have shown marked ability all along these lines.

Unlike Froebel and Montessori

This school endeavors to find out what the child can do best, and then teaches him or her to do it better. Miss Williams and her teachers seek to arouse the love of legitimate adventure in new realms of thought among all the children, and while the recognized and necessary branches of education are followed, the child is encouraged, both by his teachers and his group, to seek out new paths, to carve new stairways, and to build new roads to those branches. Unlike Froebel and Montessori, who put the play-spirit at work with actual materials, Miss Williams puts it to work with thoughts in the unexplored regions of the juvenile mind.

"The Institute," said Miss Williams, "has for its general purpose the making of education a natural process instead of the mechanical one that it now is. The child learns to do by doing, to think by thinking, to live by living. We cannot make citizens; we have to grow them. Therefore, I have endeavored to establish an institution which shall be a development school for girls and boys, a demonstration-center for teachers, a council-hall for parents, and a meeting-place for all who would build a better community."

No Classes With More Than 12 Pupils

When a boy or girl enters this school, whether he or she goes into the kindergarten or into the higher grades, the new pupil is put into a group, no group exceeding 12 in number. The individual pupil

is not marked or graded, neither do they ever have competitive examinations. The class or group, however, is marked or graded, not for something that it does better than it is done by some other group, but for what it does best for the school. Each child is supposed—and taught—to give of his best for the group, and the group is taught to give its composite production for the benefit of each member of the group. Thus, competition gives way to co-operation, for the individual can rise no higher than his group, and he is credited, not with what he can do better than the other fellow, but with what he can do best for his kind, for his group, for his fellow-boys and girls in the school.

Through the smaller group to the larger, the pupil is led by easy steps, until he comes to full understanding of and pride in his place in the social order. When such a pupil leaves this school, he not only has learned the facts he would have learned in the common school, but he also has learned how to adjust himself to other men and other minds; how to meet the obstacles of life, and with a very definite idea of his part as an active element in the whole drama of humanity, prepared through his personal development to play that part. He has given of himself to his fellow-pupils, and they have given of themselves to him, until no one has received any more than every other one, and until all have learned that only by helping each individual can they rise permanently to higher mental or spiritual levels.

The Ideal Common School

Out of her experience with this school of her own devising, and out of a number of years as head of a training school for special students, Miss Williams has evolved an unusual theory of the ideal common school. "The common school must remain standardized," she muses, as if thinking aloud. "It does not admit of experimentation. That is the function of the private school. Out of it comes the new growth that must be transplanted into the common garden. But to my mind, the old education, with its inelastic courses, its competitive system, its large classes, its massing of children, must go. It is an oligarchy which the new social order will not tolerate. Small neighborhood schools, correlated with a carefully organized central school, consisting of small classes, trained teachers and parents taking an active part in the work—that is my ideal of a common-school system."

"Personal instruction, together with the contact of large minds, will open to the child the great realm of thought. But others than the teacher must come into this. I vision a day when all men and women of power will be conscript of the state to serve for an hour or two each day in the cause of education. The educational problem never will be solved until we all get into the solving."

"In St. John's vision of the Eternal City there were no temples; in my vision of a new educational order there are no schools. Learning will be one with the process of living. Old and young will work and play together. Education will be the great business of life, and all other things will be contributory thereto."

Recognition of the Museum as an Educational Facility

IT IS on record that a village clergyman in England was once reproved for keeping a boy away from school for some days; the facts being that he had taken his young friend to London to visit the Houses of Parliament, the British Museum, the Tower, and other historic institutions of the great city. That such a narrow view of education could ever be taken seems today incredible. It is, indeed, one of the most promising signs of the vitality and enterprise of British educationists that out-of-school activities enter so largely into their schemes.

The agency which educationists seem to have been tardiest in recognizing is the museum; but their attitude toward this richly educative institution has recently become one of appreciation and co-operation. This change in attitude is not confined to teachers, but is shared by those in authority. This year the House of Lords passed a resolution asking the Board of Education to take an important step in this connection when it attended to the value of museums in its instructions to local education authorities for the preparation of schemes under the Act of 1918, and many localities are in consequence now availing themselves of the facilities of their local museums for educational purposes.

Wiltshire, an Example

In Wiltshire a memorandum issued by the county education committee to the teachers in its service has proved so stimulating that the museum at Salisbury is receiving visits from even the small schools in outlying villages. The Hertfordshire education committee has gone a step further, and has definitely linked up the county museum with a course of instruction in regional study. It is being found that the social and other aspects of history can be illustrated in a telling fashion with the aid of the museum. One has only to look at the "money of necessity" of the present day, the £1 and 10s. notes, to realize that the country's exchequer is at a low ebb, for the bank tokens of George III. the "gunmoney" of nominal value struck by James II. during his unsuccessful invasion of Ireland, the "Siege pieces" of Charles I. tell exactly the same tale.

Perhaps, however, the most complete and systematized scheme for utilizing the museum as a factor in education is that in operation in Manchester. Manchester is specially favored with a considerable number of historic buildings and public institutions, including museums and galleries, all of which contribute toward the social welfare of the community. These institutions are now associated with the educational system of the city for the specific purpose of giving the pupils an insight into the real meaning of civic life and civic responsibility. Courses are provided in geology,

botany, English literature, history, and also in the study of pictures and art appreciation. In order to obtain the utmost benefit from the scheme, the museum and gallery visits are coordinated with the work done in school. The class teacher accompanies the children to the institution and, being present at the lecture, is able to effect the necessary linking up in the class room. The pupils make an illustrated record of their observations in their notebooks.

Co-ordination With School

The head teachers of the city are enthusiastic about the work, and think it exceedingly valuable. The main points of their approval are that the lectures, first, are useful in themselves. The child's interest, secondly, in other general school work is stirred. Third, he begins to ask frequently for special books on relevant subjects from the school and public libraries, and attendance on museum days is "always good." A head teacher in a poor district discovered that the children in mean streets seldom went out of them. They took no share in the life that went on beyond the tram lines or across the road. But now these infant citizens begin to realize that the town's buildings are there for them to wander in and they find that they can go alone at any time if they show the notebook used for museum lectures. The system, in fact, has sent scores of children and sometimes their parents, also, to the museums and galleries on holidays and in the early evening.

This practical achievement in the study of things as distinct from the study of books is proving a complete success. It is found to afford a means of broadening the basis of education, of making the children more observant, and appreciative of art and nature, and of giving them a lively sense of their relationships with the community in which they live.

The same problem which most American colleges satisfactorily met several years ago is now before Toronto University. Asserting that the present system of administering the university is "unsustainable," alumni are asking the provincial legislature to give them representation on the board of governors which is now composed of 24 members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. They also seek to have all strictly scholastic matters put under the exclusive jurisdiction of the university senate which comprises 56 members of the faculty and 32 graduates. When an identical movement was instituted in the United States few obstacles were encountered, most of the colleges agreeing quickly to the request that the alumni be privileged to choose a certain number of trustees. It is not on record that they have ever had occasion to regret this decision. Certainly the new arrangement has made it easier for the colleges lately to go to their graduates with an appeal for contributions to great endowment funds.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Word About Winter's Charm and Power

WINTER has its own peculiar power and glory and benediction, but we never see its beauty so riotously and gorgeously displayed as in the exquisite curves and angles of the hoar frost, the flakes of snow, the sparkling icicles, the frozen river, and the ice-bound lake. It is then that we feel most keenly the power of winter to influence our deeds.

One power of winter is that it draws folk together into magic circles and makes them mutually dependent. Its very rigor is its charm. To withstand it successfully we gather in groups and receive the warmth and glow that are induced by the impact of personality upon personality. Winter drives us indoors; it shakes us violently together on sleighs, at parties, and clubs, libraries, concerts. It induces an atmosphere in which we find friends and form friendships. The tang of a cold day causes, oftentimes, a pleasant friction between personalities, that engenders a feast of reason and a flow of soul, so that when the springs come we find we are bound together by that mystic cement called friendship. But it all happened in the winter.

This is true everywhere, but it has an especial application to the country. Think of the books that we pore over during the long nights and the stormy days. A good deal of trash is read, but to be sure, but an investigation might surprise us with the number of those who read the greater books; and there is always a lord's minority who read the masterpieces of literature. Think, too, of the influence this reading has upon character. Ideas are as powerful as gravitation. Ideas are as dynamic. Winter drives us to books, or affords a long sought opportunity for literary refreshment.

Then think of the frosty nights long and starry. Listen! can you hear the sleigh bells, see the light upon the hill, and feel the thrill of entering that glorious company gathered in the farmhouse? Can you see the ruddy glow of cheeks, the flash of sparkling eyes, and hear the merry laughter ripple through the conversation like a singing stream through a meadow? And the crackle of the logs in the blazing fire! All this and the wind whistling outside! For pure and simple joys this scene would be hard to match. The picture of home life so charmingly portrayed by Whittier in "Snowbound" is a piece of our American mental furniture. Every schoolboy knows it. The happy picture of a cold day etched in words by Leigh Hunt is not so familiar.

"The sofa is wheeled round to the fire after dinner, and people proceed to burn their legs in their boots, and little boys their faces; and young ladies are tormented between the cold and their complexions; and their fingers freeze at the pianoforte; but

they must not say so, because it will vex their poor comfortable grandfather. People become sleepy with the fireside, and long to go to bed, yet fear it on account of the different temperature of the bedroom."

"Yes," quoth a little boy to whom we read this passage, "and make their younger brother go to bed first."

How many must plead guilty to the last touch in this pleasant picture? If you were one of a large family you either sanctioned the deed or were yourself the victim.

But let everybody go to bed but me! Let me linger round the friendly blaze. Yes, lock the door (if you wish), and wind the clock, and attend to the range, and let me sit alone. Here in the stillness, as one looks into the glowing fire and reflects the while, is revealed the unrivalled charm of a winter night. Listen to the message of Coleridge:

"The frost performs its secret ministry. Unhelped by any wind. The owl's cry. Came loud—and hark, again! loud as before. The inmates of my cottage, all at rest, Have left me to that solitude. . . .

"The thin blue flame Lies on my low burnt fire, and quivers not; Only that film, which fluttered on the grate. Still flutters there, the sole unquiet thing. Methinks, its motion in this hush of nature Gives it dim sympathies with me who live, Making it a companionable form."

The dear friends had to go; the family are in bed asleep. I love them all. But for a friend in winter give me an open fire! J. M.

A May Day in Polchester

It was a strange evening. Two different weathers seemed to have met over the Polchester streets. First there was the deep, serene beauty of the May day, pale blue faintly fading into the palest yellow, the world lying asleep within a glass bell, reflecting the light from the shining surface that enfolded it. In this light houses, grass, cobbles lay as though stained by a painter's brush; bright colours like the dazzling pigment of a wooden toy, glittering under the shining sky.

This was a normal enough evening for the Polchester May, but across it, shivering it into fragments, broke a stormy and blustering wind, a wind that belonged to stormy January days, cold and violent, with the hint of rain in its murmuring voice. It tore through the town, sometimes carrying hurries and, as it seemed, terrified clouds with it; for a while the May light would be hidden, the air would be chill, a few drops like flashes of glass would fall, gleaming against the bright colours—then suddenly the sky would be again unchallenged blue, there would be no cloud on the horizon, only the pavements would glitter as though reflecting a glassy dome. Sometimes it would be more than one cloud that the wind would carry on its track—a company of clouds; they would appear suddenly above the horizon, like white-faced giants peering over the world's rim, then in a huddled confusion they would gather together, then start their flight, separating, joining, merging, dwindling and expanding, swallowing up the blue, threatening to encompass the pale saffron of the lower sky, then vanishing with incredible swiftness, leaving warmth and colour in their wake. Hugh Walpole in "The Cathedral."

Keats and Wordsworth and Clare

Into a generation of poets who flirt with nature suddenly descends a true nature-poet, one whose intimate and self-forgetful knowledge of the ways of birds and beasts and flowers rises like the scent of open fields from every page. Surely the only danger in that enthusiasm of our recognition may be excessive; the relief overpowering with which we greet a poet who not only professes, but proves by the very words of his profession, that his dream of delight is

To note on hedgerow baulks, in moisture spent The jetty snail creep from the mossy thorn, With earnest heed and tremulous intent, Frail brother of the morn, That from the tiny bents and misted leaves Withdraws his timid horn, And fearful vision weaves.

We have indeed almost to be on our guard against the sweet, cool shock of such a verse; the emotional quality is so assured and individual, the language so simple and inevitable, the posture of mind so unassuming and winning, that one is tempted for a moment to believe that while Wordsworth was engaged in putting the poetry of nature wrong by linking it to a doubtful metaphysical John Clare was engaged in putting it right.

And so in a sense it was. As a poet of nature Clare was truer, more thoroughly subdued to that in which he worked than Wordsworth. Wordsworth called upon the poet to keep his eye upon the object; but his eye was hardly so penetrating and keen as Clare's. Yet Wordsworth was a great poet, and Keats, with whom Clare's kinship was really closer, was a great poet, and Clare was not; and it is important in the case of a poet whose gifts and qualities are so enchanting as Clare's to be bear in mind from the outset the vital difference between them. Wordsworth belongs to another sphere than Clare in virtue of the range of his imaginative apprehension,

Keats in virtue not only of his imagination, but also of his art. In one respect Clare was a finer artist than Wordsworth, he had a truer ear and a more exquisite instinct for words; but he had nothing of the principle of inward growth which gives to Wordsworth's most careless work a place within the unity of a great scheme. Wordsworth's incessant effort to comprehend experience would itself have been incomprehensible to Clare; Keats' consuming passion to make his poetry adequate not merely in content but also in the very mechanism of expression to an emotional experience more

overwhelming even than Wordsworth's would have been like a problem of metaphysics to a ploughboy. Clare was indeed a singer born. His nature was strangely simple, and his capacity for intense emotion appears at first sight to have been almost completely restricted to a reaction to nature. The intensity with which he adored the country which he knew is without a parallel in English literature; of him it seems hardly a metaphor to say he was an actual part of his countryside. . . . With his plants and birds and bees and fields he was among his own people. The spiked

thistle, the firetail, the hare, the white-nosed and the grandfather bee were his friends. Yet he hardly humanised them; he seems rather to have lived on the same level of existence as they, and to have known them as they know each other. We feel that it is only by an effort that he manages to make himself conscious of his emotion towards them or his own motive in singing of it. . . .

Clare's music was a natural music; as with Shelley's skylark, his art was unpremeditated and his strains profuse. J. Middleton Murray, in "The Athenaeum."



The Marsh Road. From the Etching by Miss Mabel C. Robinson

THERE is a genuine joy in the homely beauty of an English landscape, expressed in Miss Robinson's etching with much tender and simple sincerity, qualities which will never fail to endow a work of art with a charm and merit which may be looked for in vain in many a grander and more elaborate effort. Miss Robinson's technique seems spontaneously to adapt itself to the mood and the requirements of her subject; at times she uses her needle with considerable force, whilst in "The Marsh Road" there is an attention to charming details, never carried too far, and the manner in which the artist has handled the different distances in the landscape gives the effect of both depth and expanse.

Star Romance

How infinitely it adds to the beauty of a starry sky as Aldebaran, or Alcyon, or Polaris, to know that to the swarthy nomads of the desert it imaged itself as one following in the skyward, a camel-driver tracking a quarry, a warrior following a foe, a holy pilgrim tracking the difficult ways of God, so that no name seemed to them so apt as Al Dabarān, the Follower: to know that to the pastoral Akkadians or the early tilers and hunters of sea-set Greece looking at the Pleiades in winter, Alcyon in its lovely group suggested the Nest of the Halcyon, the summer-bird who had flown to the remote depths of the sky to sit and brood there on a windless wave-unreached nest till once again "the Halcyon days" of calm settled on land and sea; or to know that to our own sea-faring folk of old, the men who voyaged perilously in small and frail craft without compass and with little knowledge of the mysterious laws of the mysterious forces of earth and sea and heaven, Polaris was the one unchanging star, the steadfast unwavering North Star; and so, lovingly called by our old Saxon forbears the Elzabethan seafarers the Lode-star or Pilot-Star, and by the Hebridean fishermen the Home-Star, and by others the Star of the Sea:

Constellations come, and climb the heavens, and go. Star of the Pole! and thou dost see them set.

Alone in thy cold skies, Thou keep'st thy old unmoving station yet.

Nor join'st the dances of that glittering train. On thy unaltering blaze

The half-wrecked mariner, his compass lost, Fixes his steady gaze.

And steers, undoubting, to the friendly coast: And they who stray in perilous wastes by night

Are glad when thou dost shine to guide their footsteps right.

The same spirit which animated Bryant when he wrote these verses in his beautiful "Hymn to the North Star," which made one of the Gaelic island-poets allude to it as the Star of Comparison, prevailed with these Chaldean shepherds and Arabian nomads of old. They gave the familiar or beautiful names of love or intimate life, and in exchange the taciturn poet of heaven lost its terrifying menace of silence, and the Night became a comrade, became the voice of the poets, of the sages, of the prophets and seers, of the silver gateways of the Unknown—Fiona Macleod. From "Modern English Essays."

Leisure

Employ thy time well if thou meanest to gain leisure; and since thou art not sure of a minute throw away an hour! Leisure is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; a life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things.—Franklin.

Der Irrtum der Hoffnungslosigkeit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Gemütszustand, der als Hoffnungslosigkeit bezeichnet wird, bietet fürwahr ein trauriges Bild dar. Der materiell Gesinnte sieht in diesem Zustand nichts, was die dunkeln und abschreckenden Schatten des Argwohns und der Furcht zu heben und zu bannen vermöchte, und denen, die alle Dinge vom Standpunkt der materiellen Sinne aus betrachten, erscheint es, als ob man in beifährigen allen Lagen des menschlichen Daseins unter gewissen Umständen von der dunkeln Wolke der Hoffnungslosigkeit und Hilflosigkeit eingehüllt werden könnte. Und das ist tatsächlich der Fall, da allen materiellen Dingen Beschränkungen und Unvollkommenheiten anhaften.

Doch die Bibel, die von allen christlichen Gläubigen als das Wort Gottes anerkannt wird, ist voll von Verheissungen und Beweisen der Erlösung von jedem Zustand der Disharmonie und des Bösen. Diese Versicherungen der unwandelbaren und unfehlbaren Fähigkeit und Willigkeit Gottes, alle, die auf ihn vertrauen, zu führen und zu schützen, sollte uns genügend gelistige Erleuchtung und Einsicht bringen, um jede Wolke der Hoffnungslosigkeit und Hilflosigkeit, die das Gemüt des Christen und seinen Pfad rechten Strebens verdunkeln möchte, zu verschleichen. Trotzdem hören wir beständig Bemerkungen wie: „Er ist hoffnungslos krank.“ „Dieser Mensch hat die hilflose Opfer einer sündigen Gewohnheit.“ „Er ist hoffnungslos verschuldet.“ Und solche Aussprüche scheinen durch den materiellen Augenblick gerechtfertigt zu sein. Oft ist der Arzt bei seinem Bestreben, das Leiden der Menschen zu lindern, gezwungen einzugestehen, dass er die sich darbietenden Zustände nicht überwinden kann. Dann wird vielleicht ein Prediger des Evangeliums gerufen, um den Leidenden zu trösten und ihn vorzubereiten, seinem Schicksal entgegenzusehen! Die Verheissung der Erlösung nach dem Tode ist jedoch ein schwacher Trost für denjenigen, dem sein Gefühl sagt, es sollte auch hier einen Helfer geben, der seine grosse Not heilen und die Wolken der Verzweiflung und Entmutigung verschleichen könnte.

Christus Jesus gebrauchte nie Worte wie „hoffnungslos“ und „hilflos“, wenn er zu der leidenden Menschheit sprach. Die Bilder menschlicher Hoffnungslosigkeit, die sich ihm darboten—in allen Fällen die Folge eines Gefühls der Hilflosigkeit—waren zahlreich und mannigfaltig. Der Blindgeborene, die verbannten Aussätzigen, das Weib, das „hatte alle ihre Nahrung an die Aerzte gewandt, und konnte von niemand geholt werden“,—diese und viele andere, von denen die Bibel erzählt, waren ohne Hoffnung, weil es keinen Helfer und keine Hilfe für sie zu geben schien. Aber Christus Jesus verschleichte ihre Trübsal in Uebereinstimmung mit den Worten des Psalmisten: „Gott ist unser Zuversicht und Stärke, eine Hilfe in den grossen Nöten, die uns getroffen haben.“ Zu dem Gichtbrüchigen—zu dem, dessen Streben und Fähigkeit zu arbeiten und das zu sein, was er sein sollte, als Strafe für begangene Sünden gelähmt schien—sagte der beste aller Christen: „Sei getrost, mein Sohn; deine Sünden sind dir vergeben.“ Und dieser erhob sich sogleich, gelöst und körperlich, und warf die Fesseln der Sünde und der Furcht ab, die ihm durch die Annahme, dass die Materie Freude und Schmerz empfinden könne, auferlegt worden waren. So bewies Jesus, dass Hoffnungslosigkeit und Hilflosigkeit Irrtümer sind, die ihren Ursprung in

Fallacy of Hopelessness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE condition of thought that is designated as hopelessness presents a sad picture indeed. Material mindedness sees in such a picture nothing to brighten or lighten the gloomy and forbidding shadows of apprehension and fear; and to those who view all things from the standpoint of material sense, nearly every phase of human experience seems liable, under certain conditions, to be enshrouded in the deep cloud of hopelessness and helplessness. This is necessarily true, because of the limitations and imperfections associated with all things material.

To be sure, the Bible, acknowledged by all Christian believers as the Word of God, is replete with promises and proofs of deliverance from every phase and condition of discord and evil. These assurances of God's unchanging and unfailing ability and willingness to guide and guard all who trust in Him should furnish such spiritual inspiration and illumination that no cloud of hopelessness or helplessness could darken the Christian's thought or obscure his path of right endeavor. Nevertheless, we hear all about us such remarks as: "This is a hopeless case of sickness;" "That man is the helpless victim of a sinful habit;" "He is hopelessly in debt." And such statements are apparently justified by material sense testimony. The physician, in his endeavor to alleviate the ills of men, all too often is forced to state his sense of inability to meet the conditions with which he is faced. Then, mayhap, a preacher of the gospel is called in to console the sufferer and prepare him to meet his fate! The promise of a post mortem release is, however, poor comfort to the one who feels instinctively that there should be a present helper to meet his great need and aid him in dispelling the clouds of despair and discouragement.

Evidently, Christ Jesus had no such words as hopelessness and helpless in his vocabulary he used to suffering humanity. The pictures of human hopelessness presented to him—all due to a sense of helplessness—were many and varied. The one born blind, the outcast lepers, another who had spent all her living upon physicians and yet was no better,—these and many others told of in the Bible were without hope, because there seemed to be no helper and no help for them. Christ Jesus, however, dispelled their gloom in accordance with the words of the psalmist, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." To the one who had the palsy,—to him whose desire and ability to do and to be what he should seemed paralyzed by condemnation for past sin,—to him the master Christian said, "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee." And immediately he

washed. They, too, must be persuaded to work for the common good in return.

Art is many things—service, record, and stimulus; it is not only a question of genius; without the basis of common art you cannot have the apex of genius. This common art, which is the thing of importance—as freer arts will be formed out of it—is concerned with all the ordinary things of life.

Modern writers try to separate the emotional aspects from the bases which are their necessary support, but in its history the word Art has meant Workmanship. The outward expression of work-art cannot be separated from a residuum of merely brute labour without beating down labour to slavery and giving over free art to speedy disease and dissolution. Writers on aesthetics have not sufficiently recognized that Art is service before it is delight; it is labour as well as emotion; it is substance as well as expression. What they say is here and there true enough in its way, but it is a way that leads to destruction; it is concerned with appearances rather than conduct. Beauty is the flowering of labour and service. There are things so beautiful, indeed, that you must always pretend you do not see them, and notice them out of the corner of your eye as you see a linnet on a nest.—W. R. Lethaby, in "Form in Civilization."

Voices

Oh, Cuckoo, Cuckoo away on Knockree, 'Tis well for yourself now you're idle and free. For there you are gaming away on the hill, And I in the schoolhouse obliged to sit still. Is it "When will you come?" When I finish my sum. If the clock would strike four Then they'll open the door. Let you call me then, Cuckoo, call loud and I'll come. Away in the meadow the corncrikes shout "Will you come now an' seek me? Come out, come out. I'm under the window, I'm close to the wall. I'm holding the world up for fear it would fall. Am I under your feet, Or away in the wheat? Let you seek for me soon; I've been calling since noon." And it's here I sit working, nigh kilt with the heat. The king has a right to make it a rule That only old men should be sitting in school. I'm moldered with voices singing and humming. The hours are passing and when are you coming? Just a minit or more An' they'll open the door. When I've finished my sum Be aware! for I'll come. Ah! Now glory to goodness! the clock's striking four! —W. M. Letts.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1922

EDITORIALS

ONE of the most important political consequences of the return of the Turk to Europe will necessarily be found in its effect upon the Balkan States. It will be remembered that only ten short years ago Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria combined to destroy the Ottoman power in Europe. Their unity was quickly shattered once the object had been attained, and until very recently the divisions existing between them had been apparently unbridgeable. The

Turkey and the Balkan League

eventual arrival on the banks of the Maritza of a powerfully armed Turkish force acting in liaison with Bolshevik Russia has, however, completely altered the situation. To a large extent the danger which the Balkan League set out to destroy in 1912 has been recreated, with possibilities that diplomacy cannot afford to ignore.

Prior to this development, there was a general consensus of opinion (supported by considerable documentary evidence) that Bulgaria would seize any opportunity of combining with Turkey in a movement of the vanquished against the victors. Such an alliance, however, could never be regarded as a certainty, and the reconstruction of the common menace to the welfare of the Balkan states has rendered it the more improbable. In short, the tendency today is for Rumania, Serbia, Greece, and Bulgaria to sink their differences.

As between Greece and Serbia, it has hitherto been difficult to reach any basis of accord concerning such matters as the rights of Greek minorities in Serbia (particularly in the region of Monastir) and the provision of adequate facilities for Serbian commerce at Salonika. These difficulties have now been overcome, and the only obstacle to full and frank Greco-Serbian co-operation has been removed by the agreement of the Athens Government to sanction what amounts to the construction of a Serbian port at Salonika. Incidentally, this arrangement is dictated by elementary common sense, because Serbian commerce must find an outlet on the Aegean Sea, and had it failed to receive untrammelled freedom in the use of Salonika by agreement, it would undoubtedly later on have taken it by force.

The position of Bulgaria is still somewhat obscure. Two alternatives are before it. On the one hand, it could come to an agreement with the Kemalists; or, on the other, seek readmission to the Balkan League. The latter course involves a surrender of Bulgarian pretensions to Central Macedonia, which have continued to engender bad feeling between Sofia and Belgrade even since the war; but it is significant that Mr. Stambouliski has deliberately favored this solution. Presumably, therefore, he regards the Turkish menace as so great as to warrant the surrender of a deeply-rooted national ambition.

The Serbs themselves are naturally very suspicious of Bulgarian action, and although rapprochement between the two states is ultimately inevitable, and may, indeed, eventually result in the inclusion of Bulgaria within a Yugoslav Confederation, the old animosities cannot be wiped out in twenty-four hours. Nevertheless, a beginning has been made, and it must always be borne in mind that the return of the Turks to Adrianople has radically changed the attitude of the Balkan states to all their neighbors.

If, as now seems possible, Bulgaria honestly respects the Treaty of Neuilly, the time is not far distant when she will be warmly welcomed back into the Balkan fold. Rumania, on her part, will certainly welcome the movement, and it would not be surprising were she even to agree to a rectification of the Dobruja frontier in return for a Bulgarian promise of assistance against the threatened Russian attack on her possession of Bessarabia.

Furthermore, both Rumania and Serbia will now require all the local assistance they can obtain in preserving the freedom of the Dardanelles.

Leaving on one side, for the time being, Bulgarian chauvinistic aspirations in Macedonia, its ambitions will be centered in securing freedom of outlet to the Aegean Sea. It was promised such facilities at Kavalla, and Greek diplomacy has committed a grave error in not according this voluntarily during the past four years. There is little doubt that this matter will now be arranged without further delay. Bulgaria also desires similar facilities at Dedegatch, and although the port there is an open roadstead of secondary commercial value, it ought to have the free use of it for what it is worth. Here, however, its interests are threatened by the presence of the Turks on the Maritza, and particularly if their claims to the two stations of Karagatch and Demotika (which are situated on the west bank of the river) are conceded, the Turks will control two stations on the line which runs from Bulgaria to Dedegatch.

On the whole, it would seem that Bulgaria has more to gain by re-entering the Balkan bloc than by supporting the Turks, and as far as Serbia, Greece, and Bulgaria are concerned it is obvious that the interest of all the Balkan states is to unite in opposition to what they are forced to regard as the renaissance of the Turkish menace.

WHEN men write of women's education, they differentiate it from men's education. They say if women have colleges separate from men's, it means that they want something different or else they would be satisfied with coeducation. But they are mistaken. In the field of knowledge, as in the fields of art and religion, there is nothing peculiarly feminine or masculine. It is good for a woman to study Jevons' Logic and Horace's Odes, just as it is good for a man to consider Rousseau's "Emile" and the Gobelins tapestries. In the realm of thought, men and women are sim-

Separate Colleges for Women

ply human beings. No man who can afford to do otherwise leaves liberal culture out of his life—for the sake of studying more thoroughly manufacture, banking, or law.

Women who seek learning for this higher reason prefer separate colleges. Men often object to coeducation because of the distraction which the women offer the men. They seem to forget that the women find the men an annoyance sometimes. More than this, men in their separate colleges rejoice in the free comradeship of men, yet seldom do they admit that women, despite the cynic's slur, enjoy the friendship of their kind. Then again in a campus microcosm of their own, women find more opportunity for the development of executive ability and for the utilization of talents for public speaking, acting, sports, or leadership, than they do when they are competing with men, who by tradition take the lead in these fields, whose athletics monopolize the public interest, who play the leading parts in theatricals, and who by right of precedent hold the more important offices.

Separate colleges for men and women with identical studies create individuals. They fulfill a need of the commonwealth which is further removed perhaps than the need fulfilled by the coeducational institutions which give commercial and agricultural courses to men and domestic and teachers' courses to women. They do not lead to early marriage, nor to marriage at all, it may be. One system of education is founded on the family, the other on the individual. Who would say that either one should supplant the other?

REPLYING TO The Christian Science Monitor's comment on his proposal for a realignment of American political forces so as to include the various schools of radicals and liberals in representative parties, to the effect that no criterion had been established for the classification of the individual voters, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University calls particular attention to the following paragraph in his address on the subject:

Essaying the Impossible

Under such a reorganization of political forces, our constructive liberals would be brought face to face with our destructive radicals, and the question whether the American federal form of government established by the Constitution should be preserved and extended to meet new needs and new problems, or whether it should be wholly or in part overturned and discarded, would be sharply presented to the American people.

The fact that one so eminent as Dr. Butler in educational and political affairs believes that there is a clear-cut line between constructive liberals and destructive radicals, shows the utter hopelessness of attempting such a classification. Dr. Butler is a Republican of long standing. The Republican Party was organized as a destructive radical party, pledged to destroy the institution of property in human beings. To that end it suppressed secession, and changed the Federal Constitution so as to abolish slavery. At what period in its history did that party become liberal, or conservative?

Take another example. Theodore Roosevelt was by millions acclaimed the typical American. A regular party Republican for many years, he led in forming a new party pledged to the recall of judicial decisions, a destructive radical step that would do much to overthrow "the federal form of government established by the Constitution." How would Dr. Butler classify Theodore Roosevelt—radical or liberal?

Many Americans believe that a high protective tariff system is necessary. Others hold that as a method of raising public revenue the tariff is an antiquated device that should be abolished and replaced by a more scientific system of taxation. Then there are believers in a moderate protection; others who favor a tariff for revenue only. Which are the radicals, and which the liberals?

The truth is that the average American voter is partly constructive radical, partly liberal, and very largely conservative. What to one appears dangerously radical, to another seems to be the only possible way of correcting abuses that threaten the stability of American institutions. The number of those described by Dr. Butler as "destructive radicals" is so small that they do not merit consideration in discussing the probable future of party politics in the United States.

MISTAKENLY estimating the expression of the people of the United States in the recent elections as a warrant to proceed in their undertaking to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the foes of prohibition are marshaling their scattered units for a decisive attack. An analysis of the result of the elections in the several states does not justify the hope which the champions of license so noisily profess. There never was a doubt that the people as a whole are overwhelmingly committed to the theory of prohibition, and nothing has occurred recently to indicate a change in sentiment. The people are not satisfied with the manner in which the law is being enforced, but they have no desire, because of some failures, because those entrusted with the sacred duty of compelling obedience to the law have been untrustworthy or remiss, to take a backward step. The responsible spokesmen for the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment have misread the signs of the times if they believe that any conscious step toward repeal or modification of the present law is desired. The boast that the incoming Congress can be controlled is as vain as the claim that the people have indorsed the effort to modify the present law. The dry forces are solidified by President Harding's stand for enforcement and by Mr. Daugherty's recent declaration.

It is a presumptuous thing for a self-appointed contingent which, if it is representative of anything, is representative of the lawless and vicious elements of society, to presume that it can control, by coercion and threats, the conventions of either of the great political parties. And yet that is exactly what is to be attempted, according

Mobilizing the Wet Units

to a statement made by the managing director of the nation-wide wet organization at the recent gathering in St. Louis. Possibly the delegates and speakers at that meeting were overenthusiastic. Perhaps they had gained a false perspective in the city which was once the stronghold of the brewing and saloon interests. It is easy, in such an environment, in the midst of sympathetic conspirators, to speak boastfully and even immoderately of one's prowess. It is not at all a difficult matter to capture a national convention on paper. All one has to do is to capture first a sufficient number of state conventions, and no doubt the association's St. Louis hosts promised that the Missouri Democratic convention could be carried by storm. The vote cast in that city for Senator James A. Reed in the last election gave reasonable color to such a forecast.

But there are other states besides Missouri and Maryland, the latter promised by Captain Stayton himself. Captain Stayton is the managing director of the moving organization, and lives in Baltimore. All that has to be done, he says, is for the larger cities, which he estimates as being wet, to dictate terms to the voters in the villages and in the country. By that means he expects, he says, to swing the states into line. How strange it is that no one ever thought of this method before! But the disappointing thing about it, as Captain Stayton is bound to discover, is that the plan does not work at all. The submerged elements in the cities do not dictate the policies and the laws of the United States. All their units may be mobilized and marshaled in solid phalanxes, as the gentleman proposes they shall be, but when the time comes for the test of strength the intelligent, the honest, and the law-abiding, in the cities as well as in the country, will assert themselves. Those who shape the destinies of the Democratic Party, depended upon by the nullificationists to sponsor their unworthy cause, know the American people too well to go before them under such a handicap.

IT WILL be recalled that when the Russian representatives were invited last spring to the Genoa Conference they wanted to discuss, first of all, the problem of disarmament. The situation of the French Government, however, was such that it declined to participate unless this subject were left out. After the conference began the Soviet delegates could not refrain from referring to it, whereupon Louis Barthou, the French representative, threatened to withdraw. In the end the western powers had their way and the Russians had to be content with adhering to the temporary non-aggression pact, proposed by Mr. Lloyd George. But instead of ten years, it was signed for only eight months.

Having failed to obtain consideration of a general disarmament project, the Russians next sent proposals on a smaller scale to their immediate neighbors to the west, the small states which prior to the revolution had been, wholly or in part, members of the Russian Empire. In view of the frequent reports of intense military preparations within Russia, circulated chiefly by the anti-Soviet press of western Europe, these small states were not a little puzzled about what to do. Were the Bolshevik leaders serious, or were they playing a tricky game? After some hesitations and preliminary "feelers" among themselves the governments of Finland and the Baltic states replied in the affirmative, demanding beforehand, however, a definite program of discussion.

Poland, whose foreign policy is more influenced by France than are those of the smaller states to the north, and whose boundaries toward Russia are more indistinct, hesitated the longest. Poland, furthermore, is tied up with Rumania in a military pact, and before there can be any disarmament understanding between Rumania and Russia there must be an agreement about Bessarabia, the Black Sea Province between the Pruth and the Dniester, which the Allies gave to Rumania without Russia's consent. It is probable that the visit of Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish Chief of State, to Rumania last summer had something to do with this subject.

A recent personal visit to Warsaw by Georgi Tchitcherin, the Soviet Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, paved the way for a Polish acceptance of a disarmament discussion, and though the military experts of Rumania, Poland, and the Baltic states, who met in Warsaw early in October, were reported to have decided against signing any general disarmament pact with Russia, the more politic foreign ministers of these states, minus Rumania, who later met at Reval, definitely decided to accept jointly the invitation to a conference at Moscow. At the same time they drew up a common program of mutual defense and alliance. The Moscow Congress of the Third International, at which the Soviet foreign policy is to be determined, has delayed this eastern European disarmament conference, but unless the eastern world is too much upset by the peace meeting at Lausanne, it will probably be held before the end of this month.

Whether any such regional conference can succeed it is difficult to foresee, because with disarmament there are tied up so many political questions that have to be settled before there can arise that mutual good will and confidence on which every reduction in armaments must rest. Furthermore, all international relations are interlocked, and, as shown by the Washington Conference, any regional agreement will ultimately affect the whole world. As the military experts who met at Warsaw concluded, only a world-wide organization, such as the League of Nations, can deal with disarmament by erecting a tribunal for the adjudication of international disputes. In particular, what military ratio can be established between the Russian Empire with its resources in men and materials and its world-wide interests and the small states on its European borders, who are intensely jealous of their new-won independence. The most that can reasonably be hoped for from the Moscow conference is a continuation of the non-aggression pact, which will serve as a basis of discussion. Even the military experts agreed to that. The conference at Genoa may yet bear some fruit.

Editorial Notes

THE appointment of Mr. James Couzens, now Mayor of Detroit, to fill the unexpired senatorial term of Mr. Truman H. Newberry, brings into the national field a most interesting public character. One of the chief beneficiaries of the golden flood that attended the development of the Ford automobile, Mr. Couzens retired from active participation in the affairs of that company some years ago. The circumstances of his retirement, which need not be recounted here, give a certain ironical flavor to his inheritance of the senatorial seat to which Mr. Ford vainly aspired. But ever since separating himself from the Ford activities Mr. Couzens has in the truest sense consecrated himself to public service. As police commissioner of Detroit, a difficult and thankless post, he was a power, for the maintenance of law and order throughout the period of the war, and rendered notable service in controlling the large foreign element among the city's working people. As mayor his most notable accomplishment has been the substitution of a municipally-owned and operated street railway system for control of the city's streets by a private corporation. The results of this change have not yet been fully worked out, and because of this fact there has been considerable opposition to the transfer of the mayor to the United States Senate. In the latter body, though a man of large means, he may be expected to act with the more progressive wing of his party.

THERE is peculiar inspiration in the greetings which Governor Baxter of Maine sent to the convention of the World League Against Alcohol in Ontario, because the State of which he is the Chief Executive has had much experience with prohibition; and therefore he is somewhat uniquely in a position to speak with authority. His message read, in part:

Our country is now passing through the most difficult years of prohibition, but public sentiment is gradually crystallizing in favor of strict and impartial enforcement, and no backward steps will be taken. . . . The noisy minority is small and discredited, and we are proud to hold the position for which we have fought for more than 60 years, which is that of the pioneer prohibition State, where law is respected and enforced.

It is helpful to remember that part of the propaganda of the wets is aimed at making it appear that the people are not behind the prohibition activities of America. In reality, the very fact that the Eighteenth Amendment was attached to the Constitution of the United States in the regular and orderly way decided upon by the makers of the Constitution to render amendments the will of the people itself declares such insinuations false.

UNEQUIVOCAL declaration by Rustom Rustomjee, a journalist of Bombay, India, that in the course of a long tour through the Indian Empire he had been impressed with the calm and peaceful condition of affairs, should completely offset the propaganda which would make it appear that the opposite was the case. Never, he asserted, had he seen things more satisfactory. As to the prospect of a Muhammadan uprising in India in support of the Kemalists, he said that there was practically no danger, Kemal having weakened his own case, so far as the Muhammadans in India were concerned, by standing for a separation of church and state. For a right concept of India today, it should be clearly held in thought that that country has probably progressed more in the last ten years than in any hundred preceding, and with that progress it has advanced somewhat out of the cruder beliefs of its forefathers—a fact which is forgotten or ignored by the alarmist press today.

ANNOUNCEMENT that the property in the heart of Boston which is the site of the famous Liberty tree, used as the gathering place for the Sons of Liberty in 1766 at the time of the repeal of the Stamp Act, has been leased for a long term of years recalls many incidents associated with this location. The corner of Washington and Essex streets, where the property in question is located, was at that time known as Hanover Square, and the space about the old tree was called Liberty Hall. This "hall" was the scene of many patriotic demonstrations and served as the starting place for the parades of the Sons of Liberty. After the destruction of the tree, a pole which remained there as late as the visit of Lafayette in 1825, was erected upon its stump. Alas, the site was later occupied by a tavern, called the Liberty Tree Tavern. How were the mighty fallen. It is to be hoped that the present transaction presages a return to its earlier glory.

THE fact that the Peyret glider, which has just won the Daily Mail competition in England and established the world's duration record for this type of flying, is constructed almost exactly along the lines of the original Langley steam-driven "aerodrome," which was making the first flights of a heavier-than-air machine a little more than a quarter of a century ago, constitutes a remarkable vindication of the correctness of Professor Langley's design. It was concerning these early flights that Professor Langley made the following comment:

And now it may be asked, What has been done? This has been done: A "flying machine," so long a type for ridicule, has really flown; it has demonstrated its practicability in the only satisfactory way—by actually flying.

Does the world in the least appreciate the difficulties overcome by its pioneers?

WONDERFUL as are the feats accomplished by rapid stenographers today, few of them are really as remarkable as were the achievements of the shorthand writers some 2000 years ago, for, though it is not generally known, a freedman of Cicero, Tiro by name, invented a practical shorthand system with which, for example, the famous oration on the Catalinian conspiracy, which was delivered in 63 B. C., was taken down verbatim. Fully to appreciate this achievement, it must be remembered that shorthand writers in those days did not have paper, fountain pen and pencil at their command, but that the "writing" was done on tablets covered with a layer of wax on which marks were made by a sharp-pointed stylus. All of which goes to show what can be done when the determination is fully aroused.